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Increase Drilling Line Service By Proper Moving and Cutting

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ABSTRACT:

Since the conditions which cause the maximum wear on a drilling line are concentrated in a short section of the reeving, more economical service may be obtained by the use of a longer drilling line than is required to reeve the system and then moving the line in such a manner as to distribute the wear evenly throughout a longer portion of its length.

To accomplish this objective, the position of the line must be occasionally shifted over the dead line sheave to prevent fatigue. Also, the proper length in proportion to wear must regularly be moved through the system by cutting from the drum end.

The frequency of movement required to prevent fatigue failure varies from 200 to over 1000 ton-miles and is determined by the diameter of the dead line sheave, the diameter and construction of the drilling line, the load on the line and the amount of vibration occurring as a result of the drilling action.

What rate to move and cut the line so as to obtain uniform wear is again determined by the diameter and construction of the drilling line, the load on the line and the diameters of the sheaves, but it also is determined by the length of the drilling line and the dimensions, grooving and speed of the draw works drum. This moving rate may vary from moving as little as one foot of line for every six ton-miles of work it performs to over 20 ton-miles per foot. Since it is not economically practical to move and cut the line at such small intervals, it is moved only at the frequency determined necessary to prevent fatigue but in the same proportion. The length to move each time, therefore, is simply the "moving frequency" in ton-miles divided by the "moving rate."

Although cutting of the line at the drum end is required to move the points of wear, it still should not be cut every time the line is moved over the dead sheave. Because of the time and therefore cost involved, it should be cut at some multiple such as every second or third move so as to provide cuts from 50 feet to 150 feet. In any event, just the amount which has been moved over the dead sheave should be cut.

When trial values have been chosen for the frequency and rate at which to move the line and the interval at which to cut it, the program is completely defined. It must then be followed exactly. Results will soon indicate any revisions of the first trial values which may be required to produce the desired result of uniform and maximum wear over the longest possible length of the drilling line.

INTRODUCTION:

Present rotary drilling line practice varies widely from using the shortest possible length drilling line with the dead end fastened to the becket of the traveling block, to the use of lines over 5000 feet in length with elaborate moving and cutting programs.

Despite this wide divergence, all operators have essentially the same objectives of safety and economy in drilling line use. The variations, therefore, although partially attributable to individual operator preferences, must be due principally to differences in drilling equipment and conditions. Thus, it immediately seems evident that no single standardized program can possibly provide maximum economy for all operators under all conditions. It is equally evident that there must be certain basic principles which determine maximum economy on any type of drilling equipment and under all conditions.

This paper is an attempt to explain these basic principles and to show how they can be applied to increase economy in drilling line use.

WEAR CHARACTERISTICS OF DRILLING LINES:

In order to understand how to obtain better service from a drilling line, it is first necessary to understand how the line wears. This can easily be determined by examining retired lines which were not appreciably moved or cut during their operating life. Inspection usually reveals an almost identical pattern of wear in each case. Starting at the drum end, the portion which formed

the base layer on the drum will be badly crushed and distorted where the second layer overwound it, but except for these points of contact, this part of the line will show little wear. At the turnback where the base layer crosses over to start the second layer the distortion due to crushing will be particularly noticeable. On past the turnback, moderate, uniform wear and peening, (that is, flattening of the wires), will be found until about the midpoint in the length of the line is reached. Here a section, usually from one to two hundred feet in length, will be badly worn and peened and will include a number of broken wires. This is the worn out portion which caused the line to be retired. Continuing the examination, past the worn out portion of the line and proceeding toward the dead end, an abrupt decrease in wear and a nearly complete absence of peening will be noticed. The last few hundred feet toward the dead end will show little or no evidence of wear. Figure 1 illustrates the "wear curve" for such a line.

CAUSES OF WEAR:

If we were to replace any one of these retired ropes on the drilling rig from which it was taken, we would see that the worn out portion was the last part which wound on the draw works drum when the traveling block was at the top—or pipe racking position. This, then, is the portion of a drilling line which receives maximum wear. Not only does it operate over nearly every sheave in the system but it is also subjected to maximum drum abuse. When the traveling block is raised to engage a stand of drill pipe, it goes up at high speed without load and during the last part of its upward travel, it coasts due to inertia with power off. As a result the line winds loosely on the draw works drum and when the pipe is engaged with the block still traveling upward, a sudden load is placed on the line causing part of the outer layer on the drum to slip and scrub on the layer underneath. This scrubbing, concentrated in a section approximately one to two hundred feet long, about midway between the ends, is responsible for the maximum wear on a drilling line. So great is the increased amount of wear due to this drum abuse that the amount of fatigue and wear caused by passing over the sheaves becomes of minor importance by comparison. Nevertheless, it is essential to have sheaves which are properly grooved for the diameter of rope being used and of at least adequate diameter to prevent the possibility of fatigue failure at the dead line sheave from becoming critical. Sheave sizes[1] now in common usage do appear to adequately fulfill this requirement.

From this discussion, two ways of increasing drilling line life become apparent. First, since scrubbing on the drum causes the accelerated rate of wear of a short section of the line, anything that reduces the amount or severity of this scrubbing increases rope life. Heavy loads and small drum diameters result in greater bearing pressures causing a reduction in drilling line life. Line service is also reduced by high drum and fast line speeds and above all by improper spooling.

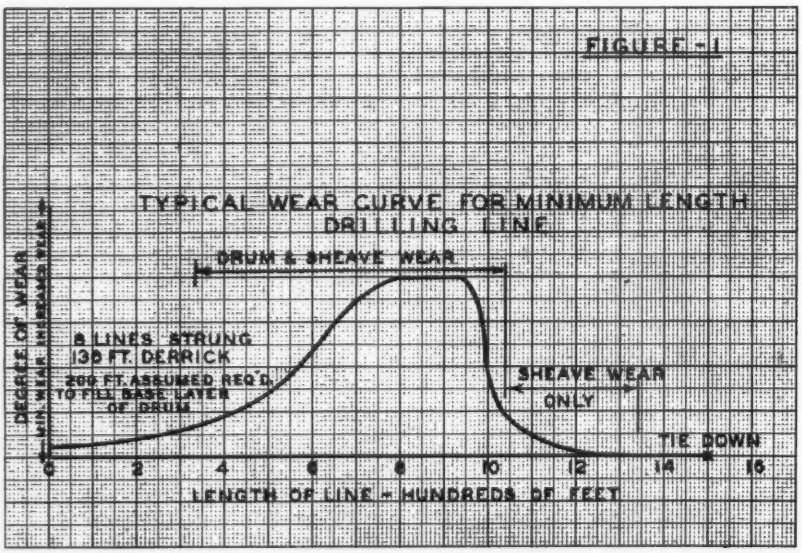
Since loads, speeds and drum diameters are fixed by the drilling rig and field conditions involved, little can be done to reduce the severity of scrubbing except by improving the spooling characteristics of the system. Proper drum alignment, correctly operating wire line spoolers and a grooved drum are favorable to good line spooling.

Increasing Service by Moving and Cutting—A second method of increasing drilling line life is to use a line longer than is required to reeve the system and to move it at periodic intervals. Since only a relatively short section of a drilling line is subjected to the drum conditions which cause a rapid rate of wear, obviously, by changing the position of this section, the wear will be distributed over a greater length of line and increased rope life results. The problem, however, is to know just how much and when to move this section. To get maximum service from the line, it must be moved in such a manner that the cumulative wear received by each section of the line in successive moves through the system is just sufficient to "wear out" that particular part of the line at the time it reaches the drum end and is cut off. If the line is moved at too rapid a rate, no part of it will be worn out, and if it is moved too slowly, it will wear out somewhere back in the system requiring the cutting of good rope to eliminate the worn out portion of the line. In either case, a loss in service results.

Uniform movement of the line, then, at a rate which is in proportion to the rate at which the line is wearing must be accomplished if the economies of a moving and cutting program are to be realized. The problem is to know when and how much to move the line. Unfortunately, visual inspection cannot be relied on to determine the proper moving rate for the line. Since the portion of the line which wears most rapidly is always about six to eight hundred feet from the drum end, the inspection would involve determining the amount of wear pres-

[1] Reference is given at the end of paper.

FIGURE - 1



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ent at this critical section. The amount of wear must be just sufficient so that the additional wear which this portion of the line will receive as it is moved progressively on toward the drum end will result in this portion of the line being worn out when it does reach the drum end. The most common failure when visual determination of the time to move the line is attempted is to move it too slowly, allowing too much wear to occur at the critical point. As a result this most worn section of the line "wears out" before it reaches the drum end and a major cut of several hundred feet must be made to eliminate the excessively worn portion. Whenever a tour report shows a drilling line cut of three or four hundred feet, it is a safe bet that moving the line too slowly was the cause.

Determination of Moving Rate—Since it is not possible to decide reliably by visual inspection when the line should be moved, the predetermination of the proper rate to move the drilling line in proportion to the rate of wear is the key to any sound moving and cutting program. So many variables affect the rate at which the line should be moved that this "moving rate" must be determined emperically for each class of drilling rig by experience obtained from actual trials with one or more lines. Although it is possible for one who is experienced in developing moving and cutting programs to make a reasonably accurate first guess at the value to use for this "moving rate," the best method is to derive the first trial value from an estimate of the total number of ton miles of service which can be obtained from the line. This is done as follows:

First, subtract the number of feet of line required to reeve the system from the total length of line to be used. The result will be the "extra" amount of line which can be moved through the system. Since the total number of ton miles of service the line will yield must be obtained while the "extra" line is moved through the system, the rate of movement is simply the number of ton miles of service expected divided by the number of feet of "extra" line available for moving. For example: Assume a 1⅛" x 2500 ft. drilling line is to be used on the average depth rig and that 1500 ft. of line is required to reeve the system. Reasonable service for this line would be about 12,500 ton miles. The length of line available for moving is 1000 ft. (2500-1500). The trial moving rate, therefore, would be 12,500÷1000 or 12.5 ton miles per foot. That is, the line should be moved at the rate of one foot for every 12.5 ton miles of work performed.

The most important variables which affect the moving rate are: The dimensions and speed of the draw works drum and the diameter, construction and length of the drilling line. The proper moving rate increases rapidly as the diameter of the line and the drum increases. Changes in the length of the drilling line, however, will cause the greatest variation in the moving rate. **Note:** An increase in the numerical value of the moving rate results in a decrease in the amount of line moved since the units involved are ton miles of service per foot of line moved. Failure to consider the length of the drilling line to be used is probably the most common error in the formulation of a moving and cutting program. Perhaps an example will best show why the moving rate does vary with line length.

Variation of Moving Rate with Line Length—Assume a drilling line twice as long as that required to reeve the system is moved at the proper rate in proportion to the rate of wear so as to provide maximum line service. The "wear curve" would be as illustrated in Figure 2 below. The first section cut off would have received almost no wear. Each succeeding cut would be of more worn rope until the last cut. The portion that originally was at the dead line end, would be completely worn out. As the figure shows, the most worn section of rope has been progressively shifted to the drum end. At this point, any further increase in drilling line length will not alter the shape of the "wear curve" except to extend the central portion of maximum wear. Additional cuts which would be possible with drilling lines longer than twice the minimum length would all be of "worn out" rope. Any shorter drilling line will always "wear out" somewhere between the point at which a minimum length line would have "worn out" and the drum end. Since the most worn section of line can only be shifted toward the drum end by an amount proportional to the length of the extra line available for moving, the proper moving rate for such an intermediate length drilling line, therefore, would be slower than that for a very long line and should be chosen so that it will be necessary to retire the line just after the last of the extra length has been cut from the drum end. Curve 2 of Figure 2 illustrates the loss in service which results from moving an intermediate length line at the rate applicable to a longer line.

To illustrate just how rapidly the moving rate does change with vari-

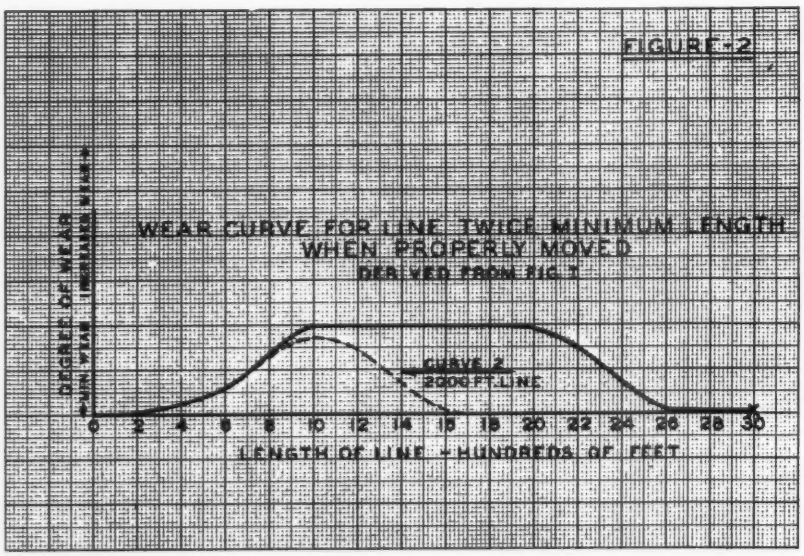
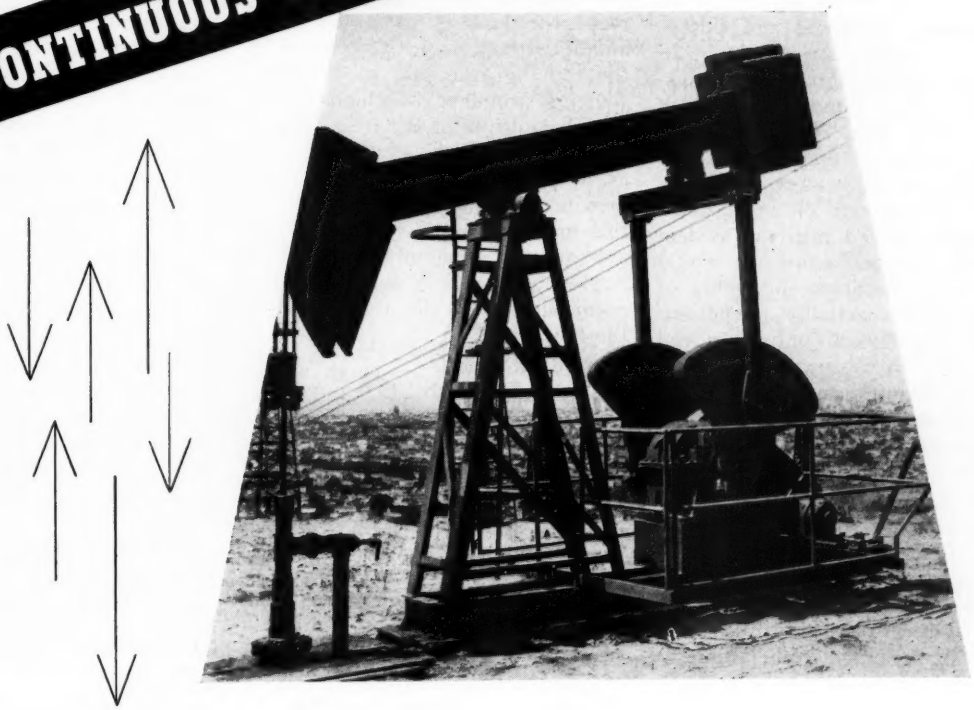


FIGURE-2
WEAR CURVE FOR LINE TWICE MINIMUM LENGTH WHEN PROPERLY MOVED
DERIVED FROM FIG. 1
CURVE 2
2000 FT. LINE
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30
LENGTH OF LINE - HUNDREDS OF FEET

CONTINUOUS OPERATION?



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ations in drilling line length, if the previously described 1⅛" line were 2000 feet long instead of 2500 feet, there would only be 500 feet available for moving. Reasonable service for such a line would be 9000 ton miles and the moving rate would have **increased** from moving one foot for every 12.5 ton miles to one foot for every 18 ton miles!

Frequency of Moves and Cuts—Ideally, a drilling line would be in constant motion through the system at a rate of movement which would vary with changes in the drilling cycle so that the rate of movement would always be in proportion to the rate of wear. New line would be fed into the system at the dead end and worn rope would be cut from the drum end. This, of course, cannot actually be accomplished. The line can only be moved at intervals. However, the same ratio of ton miles of wear to feet moved can be maintained. Therefore, just what interval of movement to choose becomes an economic consideration.

In addition to moving the line at the proper rate so as to distribute the wear, the position of the line at the dead sheave must also be shifted at least a short distance and at rather frequent intervals to prevent the possibility of breakage from fatigue at that point. How often the position of the dead line must be shifted is dependent upon sheave and rope diameters, hook loads, and the type of formation being drilled. Moving frequencies at the dead line sheave of from 200 to 1000 ton miles have all been used safely with the larger sheave and rope diameters, lighter loads and lesser amounts of vibration favoring less frequent moves.

It would be ideal if the frequency of moving the line for the distribution of wear and the frequency at which the line must be moved over the dead line sheave to prevent fatigue breakage were the same. However, the position of the line on the dead line sheave can be changed in approximately 15 minutes time by merely adding more line to the system at the tie-down, but the points of wear can be changed only by moving the line through the system and cutting a length from the drum end. This requires about an hour on the average. Therefore, it is seldom economical to make cuts from the drum end as often as the line must be shifted over the dead line sheave. At an average of roughly $40.00 an hour for drilling rig time, no cut should be made in the line until it will save at least a like amount in line service. For this reason, cuts should seldom be less than 40 feet or more than 125 feet in length. When the line is moved over the dead line sheave, therefore, normal procedure is to move it an amount which is in proportion to the moving rate and to choose a "cutting frequency" which is the proper multiple of the frequency of movement over the dead sheave so as to provide uniform cuts of approximately the desired length. If this method is followed, when cuts are made, it is simply a matter of removing the extra line which has accumulated on the drum due to the moving.

SUMMARY

These, then, are the quantities which must be determined in order to formulate a moving and cutting program: The moving rate, the dead line moving frequency and the length, and, therefore, frequency of cut. Average ranges for these values as used on a number of trial installations with most common diameters of drilling lines used in California fields are as follows:

Line Diameter	Dead Line Moving Freq.-T.M.
1"	200—500
1⅛"	400—700
1¼"	700—1000

The moving rates listed above apply only to drilling lines at least twice the minimum length.

Devising a sound, workable moving and cutting program for any given set of conditions becomes relatively simple once the moving rate and moving interval have been selected. Although not essential, it is easier to move the line over the dead line sheave uniformly. To determine how much to move, simply divide the dead line moving frequency in ton miles by the moving rate. If, for example, a moving frequency of 500 ton miles and a moving rate of 20 ton miles per foot were used, the line would simply be moved 25 feet every time 500 ton miles of line service had accumulated. It is also desirable to cut uniform lengths from the drum end but the length of cut must be in proportion to the moving rate. If, again, a 20 ton mile per foot moving rate is used, all cuts made should be one twentieth as many feet in length as the ton miles service accumulated since the previous cut. As previously stated, it is always best to select a length of cut which is a multiple of the length of movement over the dead sheave. For example, if 25 feet moves are made, cuts might be 75 feet long. When this is done, cutting becomes simply a matter of removing the excess length of line which has accumulated on the drum due to moving.

Having all the required information, all that remains to be done to install a moving and cutting program is to put the data in a form the man on the rig can understand and follow.

Moving and cutting programs may be presented in many forms but perhaps the simplest and most universally used is to specify the amount to move and the number of ton miles for each move. Here is such an actual program in detail as it applied to a drilling rig in the Ventura field:

The drilling line used was a 1¼" diameter 3500-foot Seale Patent Plot Steel Drilling line with Wire Rope Core—

Moving Rate: 20 ton miles per foot

Moving Rate Ton-Miles Per Ft.	Length-to Cut Ft.
5— 9	30— 75
8—12	40—100
14—20	50—125

Moving Frequency: 800 ton miles

Length to move then is: 800÷20 or 40 feet

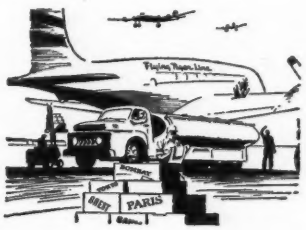
and this 40 feet will be moved every time 800 ton miles of wire line service has been accumulated.

Knowing the weight of the traveling block assembly, the drill pipe and the drill collars, the number of round trips to any depths required to accumulate this 800 ton miles can be calculated from the API ton mile chart[2]. In this case, the weight of the block assembly and buoyed weight of the drill collars was approximately 30,000# and the number of round trips required to accumulate 800 ton miles at each depth range were:

Depth Range	Round Trips
0′— 1,000′	131
1,000′— 2,000′	40
2,000′— 3,000′	20

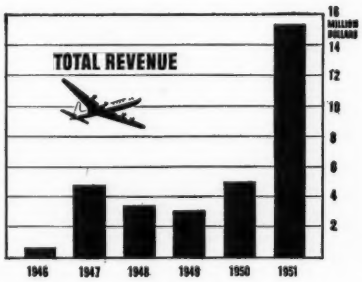
How the Flying Tigers got over the Hump

1. In November, 1945, we told the story, in this series, of 12 India-China "hump" flyers from the American Volunteer Group who came home from the war and started an air freight business. They called their company The Flying Tiger Line Inc.



2. As we told you then, the veterans pooled all their savings but they still needed additional capital to launch their project. Several Los Angeles businessmen offered to furnish this capital on a 50-50 basis—the veterans to operate the company. This capital enabled them to start operations on June 25, 1945, with 8 war surplus Conestoga cargo planes.

5. The company has used Union Oil aviation products since it began operations in 1945. But that doesn't seem nearly as important to us as the fact that the men were able to accomplish these things. It could hardly have happened under anything but the American profit and loss system.



3. Over the last seven years the company's growth has been spectacular. Their fleet of planes has grown from 8 to 39. In 1949 they received the first certificate to fly U. S. Air Freight Route 100. And they now operate daily transcontinental schedules to 43 cities, in addition to world-wide contract and charter services. The company has now contracted for seven new DC-6A's—the largest order ever placed for cargo planes.

4. Last year their fleet earned a total revenue of $15½ million compared to $458 thousand the first year. In 1951 their planes flew a total of over 13½ million miles compared to ½ million miles the first year. Today The Flying Tiger Line Inc., is the world's largest certificated freight and contract air carrier.

6. For without the *profit incentive* the businessmen wouldn't have put up the capital to start the business in the first place. Without the hope of gaining financial independence, the veterans wouldn't have had the *incentive* to sweat out the problems of starting the company and developing it. Altogether, we think it's a wonderful example of the advantages of our American free enterprise system over others.

UNION OIL COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA
INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 17, 1890

This series, sponsored by the people of Union Oil Company, is dedicated to a discussion of how and why American business functions. We hope you'll feel free to send in any suggestions or criticisms you have to offer. Write: The President, Union Oil Company, Union Oil Building, Los Angeles 17, Calif.

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3,000′— 4,000′	13
4,000′— 5,000′	10
5,000′— 6,000′	8
6,000′— 7,000′	6
7,000′— 8,000′	5
8,000′— 9,000′	4
9,000′—10,000′	3
10,000′—11,000′	3
11,000′—12,000′	2

Note that the number of trips required for each move at the shallower depths is so large as to be practically useless for the purpose of actual determination of when to move since only a very few trips are actually made at the shallow depths. In this case, it was known that about 800 ton miles were accumulated in drilling to 6000 feet.

Therefore, the program was established in this manner:

Move the line 40 feet when a depth of 6000 feet is reached. Thereafter, move as follows:

6,000— 7,000 ft.—	Move	40	ft.	every	six	round	trips
7,000— 8,000 ft.—	"	"	"	"	five	"	"
8,000— 9,000 ft.—	"	"	"	"	four	"	"
9,000—10,000 ft.—	"	"	"	"	three	"	"
10,000—11,000 ft.—	"	"	"	"	three	"	"
11,000—12,000 ft.—	"	"	"	"	two	"	"

It was decided to cut the line in 120-foot lengths. Therefore, it was specified that the line be cut every third move.

BENEFITS OF PROGRAM

How much does such an engineered moving and cutting program save as compared with haphazard methods? A survey by the Drilling Contractors Association revealed that the average service reported for a 1¼" line was only 6½ ton miles per foot. The service for the line in the above example was over eleven. This is an increase of nearly 80%. Moreover, the cost of moving and cutting according to this program was no greater than with the previous method involving only visual inspection. The savings are made possible not by an increased number of moves or cuts but by moving and cutting the proper amount at the proper time. In another instance, a 5000-foot 1¼" line was used to drill three complete wells to a depth of around 13,000 feet and drilled a good share of a fourth well before being retired. Total service for the line exceeded 70,000 ton miles! This is over 14 ton miles per foot or over two and one-third times as much service per foot as would have been obtained with lines of average length used without a well-planned program. Over three times as much service was obtained from this line as would have been obtained from lines of average length used without a well-planned program. In addition, two drilling line changes which would have been necessary with the average lines and methods were completely eliminated, thus preventing the loss of several hours of drilling rig time which would have been required to change drilling lines.

An engineered moving and cutting program has an increasingly fertile field for making large dollar savings in drilling line costs as the depth of the well and the length of the line increase. Therefore, the longest length of line which can be economically handled should be used. On small drilling rigs which operate around 5000 feet or less, many operators believe that due to the short period of time required to drill a well, the extra cost of the time required for handling a long line when rigging up and tearing out the drilling rig offsets the benefits obtained from the moving program. Regardless of drilling rig size and depth of operations, however, real cash savings may be passed up if the operative cost of using maximum length lines and an engineered moving and cutting program is not at least tried. Such programs are tailored individually with a consideration of the kind of drilling rig and equipment, the formations to be drilled, the kind, diameter and length of the drilling line and sometimes even the personnel on the rig. Such programs cannot be standardized but are based on an understanding of how a drilling line wears and of the variables which go to make up moving and cutting programs.

These programs may be a little more trouble to develop initially than standardized methods which involve a fixed moving interval, but only such a program tailored individually, can possibly provide maximum economy in drilling line operation under all conditions. Such programs have frequently reduced costs for drilling lines to less than one-half their former value. Results do, therefore, seem well worth the time and effort required to develop them.

REFERENCES:

[1] API Recommended Practice on Application, Care and Use of Wire Rope For Oilfield Service, API, RP 9B, Section III.

[2] API Recommended Practice on Application, Care and Use of Wire Rope For Oilfield Service, API, RP 9B, Section V.

Presented at Spring Meeting of Pacific Coast District A.P.I.

Beesemyer Quits Post

Clarence S. Beesemyer, executive vice president of General Petroleum Corporation, announces that on January 1, 1953, he will relinquish active management of the company's operations now under his charge. Beesemyer, who will have rounded out 40 years of service by the end of 1952, will continue to handle the company's public relations activities and will act as an adviser to General Petroleum's departments engaged in advertising and sales promotion. He also will be available for special duties as may be assigned by the president of the corporation, it is reported. The remaining time, the widely known oil executive will devote to the handling of his personal business interests. A director of General Petroleum, Beesemyer has been executive vice president since January, 1948.

J. Ed Warren Takes Office

J. Ed Warren of Midland, Tex., recently retired president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America and earlier president of the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors has taken office in Washington as Deputy Petroleum Administrator. Warren succeeded Bruce K. Brown as Deputy Petroleum Administrator. Brown has returned to the presidency of Pan-Am Southern Corporation. Warren is a partner in the firm of King, Warren and Dye, independent oil producers. He also is president of the Carl B. King Drilling Company.

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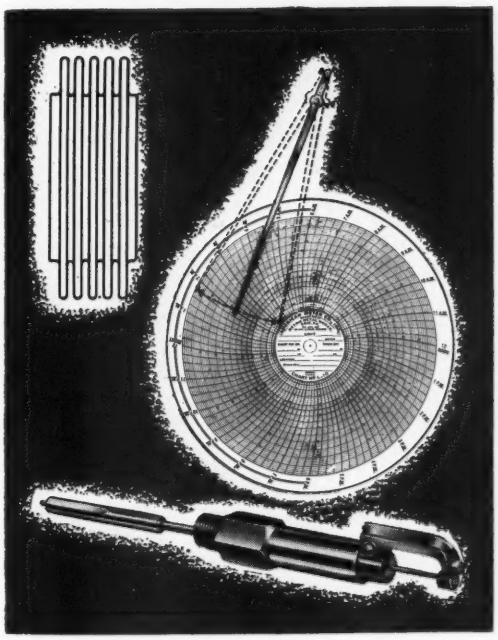

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- **AMERICAN TYPE "B" TEFLON SEAL STUFFING BOX NEEDS NO LUBRICATION**

  Noted for simplicity, this nearly frictionless precision unit provides maximum accuracy . . . *Requires No Lubrication.* All stuffing box parts are removable and replaceable in the field . . . *No Shaft Freezing; No Leakage.*

- **STAINLESS STEEL INTERNAL WORKING PARTS**

  All internal operating parts of the new DRI-FLO Orifice Meter are of stainless steel except the ground and polished stuffing box shaft which is Monel metal. Body is cast steel.

- **READILY ACCESSIBLE FOR CLEANING**

  The meter body and internal working parts are easily accessible for inspection, calibration and cleaning by removing one or both case cover heads . . . without disturbing manifold piping.

AMERICAN METER COMPANY

3,000′— 4,000′	13
4,000′— 5,000′	10
5,000′— 6,000′	8
6,000′— 7,000′	6
7,000′— 8,000′	5
8,000′— 9,000′	4
9,000′—10,000′	3
10,000′—11,000′	3
11,000′—12,000′	2

Note that the number of trips required for each move at the shallower depths is so large as to be practically useless for the purpose of actual determination of when to move since only a very few trips are actually made at the shallow depths. In this case, it was known that about 800 ton miles were accumulated in drilling to 6000 feet.

Therefore, the program was established in this manner:

Move the line 40 feet when a depth of 6000 feet is reached. Thereafter, move as follows:

6,000— 7,000 ft.—	Move	40	ft.	every	six	round	trips	
7,000— 8,000 ft.—	"	"	"	"	five	"	"	
8,000— 9,000 ft.—	"	"	"	"	four	"	"	
9,000—10,000 ft.—	"	"	"	"	three	"	"	
10,000—11,000 ft.—	"	"	"	"	three	"	"	
11,000—12,000 ft.—	"	"	"	"	two	"	"	

It was decided to cut the line in 120-foot lengths. Therefore, it was specified that the line be cut every third move.

BENEFITS OF PROGRAM

How much does such an engineered moving and cutting program save as compared with haphazard methods? A survey by the Drilling Contractors Association revealed that the average service reported for a 1¼" line was only 6½ ton miles per foot. The service for the line in the above example was over eleven. This is an increase of nearly 80%. Moreover, the cost of moving and cutting according to this program was no greater than with the previous method involving only visual inspection. The savings are made possible not by an increased number of moves or cuts but by moving and cutting the proper amount at the proper time. In another instance, a 5000-foot 1¼" line was used to drill three complete wells to a depth of around 13,000 feet and drilled a good share of a fourth well before being retired. Total service for the line exceeded 70,000 ton miles! This is over 14 ton miles per foot or over two and one-third times as much service per foot as would have been obtained with lines of average length used without a well-planned program. Over three times as much service was obtained from this line as would have been obtained from lines of average length used without a well-planned program. In addition, two drilling line changes which would have been necessary with the average lines and methods were completely eliminated, thus preventing the loss of several hours of drilling rig time which would have been required to change drilling lines.

An engineered moving and cutting program has an increasingly fertile field for making large dollar savings in drilling line costs as the depth of the well and the length of the line increase. Therefore, the longest length of line which can be economically handled should be used. On small drilling rigs which operate around 5000 feet or less, many operators believe that due to the short period of time required to drill a well, the extra cost of the time required for handling a long line when rigging up and tearing out the drilling rig offsets the benefits obtained from the moving program. Regardless of drilling rig size and depth of operations, however, real cash savings may be passed up if the operative cost of using maximum length lines and an engineered moving and cutting program is not at least tried. Such programs are tailored individually with a consideration of the kind of drilling rig and equipment, the formations to be drilled, the kind, diameter and length of the drilling line and sometimes even the personnel on the rig. Such programs cannot be standardized but are based on an understanding of how a drilling line wears and of the variables which go to make up moving and cutting programs.

These programs may be a little more trouble to develop initially than standardized methods which involve a fixed moving interval, but only such a program tailored individually, can possibly provide maximum economy in drilling line operation under all conditions. Such programs have frequently reduced costs for drilling lines to less than one-half their former value. Results do, therefore, seem well worth the time and effort required to develop them.

REFERENCES:

[1] API Recommended Practice on Application, Care and Use of Wire Rope For Oilfield Service, API, RP 9B, Section III.

[2] API Recommended Practice on Application, Care and Use of Wire Rope For Oilfield Service, API, RP 9B, Section V.

Presented at Spring Meeting of Pacific Coast District A.P.I.

Beesemyer Quits Post

Clarence S. Beesemyer, executive vice president of General Petroleum Corporation, announces that on January 1, 1953, he will relinquish active management of the company's operations now under his charge. Beesemyer, who will have rounded out 40 years of service by the end of 1952, will continue to handle the company's public relations activities and will act as an adviser to General Petroleum's departments engaged in advertising and sales promotion. He also will be available for special duties as may be assigned by the president of the corporation, it is reported. The remaining time, the widely known oil executive will devote to the handling ot his personal business interests. A director of General Petroleum, Beesemyer has been executive vice president since January, 1948.

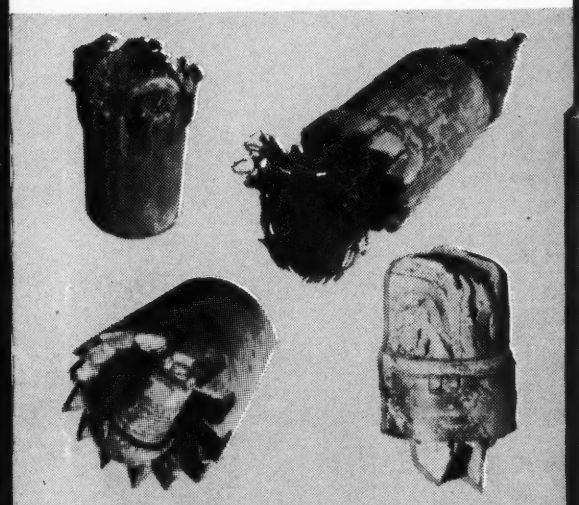
J. Ed Warren Takes Office

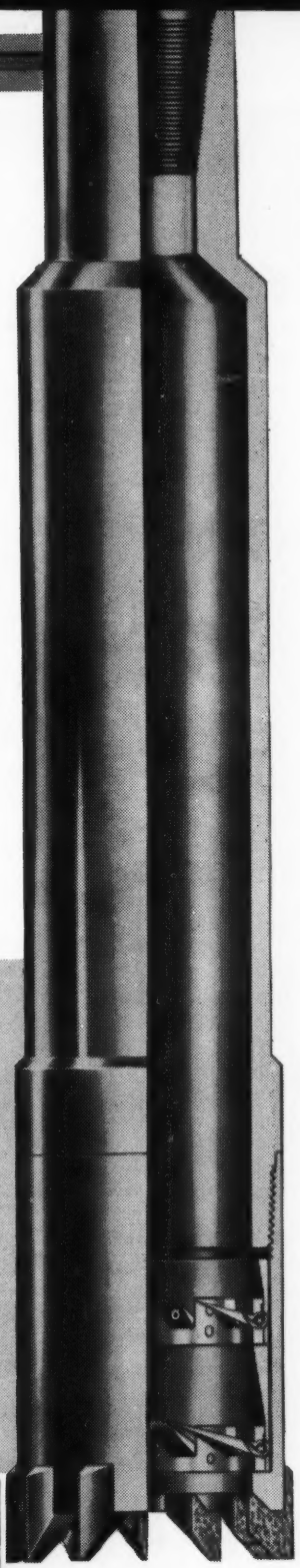
J. Ed Warren of Midland, Tex., recently retired president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America and earlier president of the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors has taken office in Washington as Deputy Petroleum Administrator. Warren succeeded Bruce K. Brown as Deputy Petroleum Administrator. Brown has returned to the presidency of Pan-Am Southern Corporation. Warren is a partner in the firm of King, Warren and Dye, independent oil producers. He also is president of the Carl B. King Drilling Company.

experienced operators call for GLOBE patented JUNK CATCHER

That the Globe Patented Junk Catcher is a highly efficient tool is evidenced by the wide range of recoveries shown below. Once an operator has used it he invariably calls for the Globe when trouble strikes.

In addition to recovering junk of all kinds, it drills straight, full-gauge hole in all formations, and is a perfect tool for taking core samples; while the milling action of teeth on the side wall assures a perfect reaming job.





When drilling emergencies occur, call

GLOBE

OIL TOOLS COMPANY

GLOBE OIL TOOLS

Serving the Petroleum Industry with the Best in Drilling Equipment

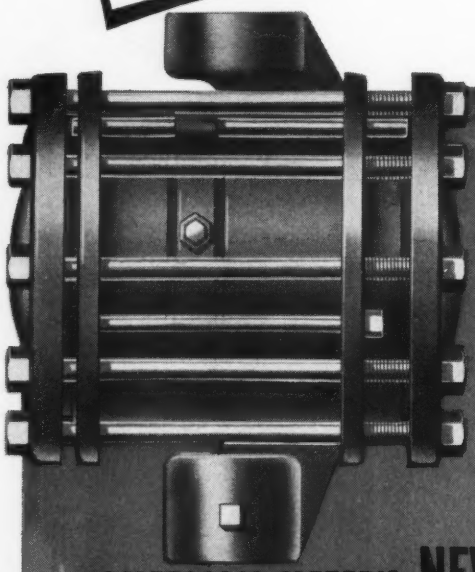
Main Office and Plant:
LOS NIETOS, CALIFORNIA

Branches In: Bakersfield and Ventura, California. Casper, Wyoming. Dallas, Houston, Odessa and Tyler, Texas. Duncan, Oklahoma. Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Another AMERICAN® Advance

THE NEW

A MERCURYLESS METAL SUPPLEMENTING



AMERICAN METER'S NEW DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT—

Adaptable to all American Pneumatic Controllers, Transmitters, Differential Valves, Telemeters and related instruments.

For differential pressure applications where accurate measurement is required without the use of a mercury manometer, American Meter Company now offers a bellows actuated instrument designed and built with characteristic American precision in ranges of 50", 100" and 200" for working pressures to 1,000 P.S.I. These new instruments are designed for ease of installation, accurate performance and minimum maintenance under rugged operating conditions.

• • •

Range changes are made easily and simply by removal of the low-side cover for access to the range spring without disturbing the high-side cover or any connections. Calibration, virtually tamper-proof since all adjustments are internal, is readily performed by applying the differential pressure on the high-side with low-side cover removed. Damage or distortion to the bellows due to sudden over-range is prevented by stick-proof check valves with flat, synthetic seats. An additional bellows compensates for volume changes in bellows filling fluid resulting from ambient temperature variations. The Teflon-sealed pulsation dampener, for accurate control of instrument response, is externally adjustable under pressure.

• • •

American is and will continue to be the first name in metering dependability. For complete information on this latest addition to the American line . . . built with the precision and extreme care characteristic of American Meter Company's century-old tradition of "Sustained Accuracy at Lower Cost" . . .

Write for Specifications or Call the Nearest Office Listed Below

NO PRECISE LEVELLING — NO SEAL POTS REQUIRED
Pedestal, Panel or Overhead Hanger Mounting
— Top and Bottom Gage Line Connections

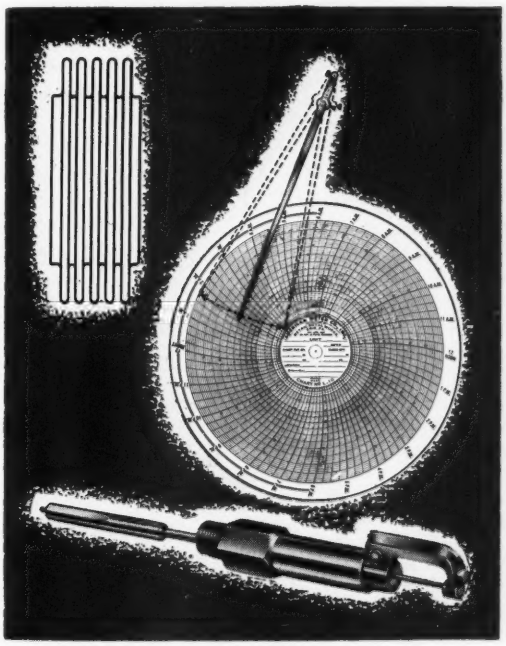
FOR WORKING PRESSURES TO 1,000 P.S.I.
... AMBIENT TEMPERATURES OF
—25° TO 175°F.

GENERAL SALES OFFICE: 1513 Race Street, Philadelphia
Albany • Alhambra • Atlanta • Baltimore • Birmingham • Boston • Chicago
Dallas • Denver • Erie • Houston • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Minneapolis
New York Odessa • Omaha • Pittsburgh • San Francisco • Tulsa
Canadian Meter Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario • Edmonton, Alberta

DRI-FLO ORIFICE METER

BELLOWS DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE INSTRUMENT

THE AMERICAN WESTCOTT MERCURY MANOMETER ORIFICE METERS



- **ONE-PIECE STAINLESS STEEL BELLOWS CONSTRUCTION**

  Large area, fluid filled, *seamless* stainless steel bellows provide longer service life with minimum possibility of leaks caused by metal fatigue.

- **DIRECT FULL SCALE RECORDING PEN MOVEMENT— NO EXTERNAL GEARING OR LINKAGE MULTIPLICATION**

  Recording pen arm travels through the full 22½ degree arc without complex external gearing or linkage multiplication. Standard American Westcott charts are used.

- **AMERICAN TYPE "B" TEFLON SEAL STUFFING BOX NEEDS NO LUBRICATION**

  Noted for simplicity, this nearly frictionless precision unit provides maximum accuracy . . . *Requires No Lubrication.* All stuffing box parts are removable and replaceable in the field . . . *No Shaft Freezing; No Leakage.*

- **STAINLESS STEEL INTERNAL WORKING PARTS**

  All internal operating parts of the new DRI-FLO Orifice Meter are of stainless steel except the ground and polished stuffing box shaft which is Monel metal. Body is cast steel.

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  The meter body and internal working parts are easily accessible for inspection, calibration and cleaning by removing one or both case cover heads . . . without disturbing manifold piping.

AMERICAN METER COMPANY
INCORPORATED ESTABLISHED 1836

AMERICAN METER COMPANY EST. 1836 MEASUREMENT ENGINEERS

Personalities IN THE NEWS

Tide Water Associated Employees Receive Cash Awards For Suggestions

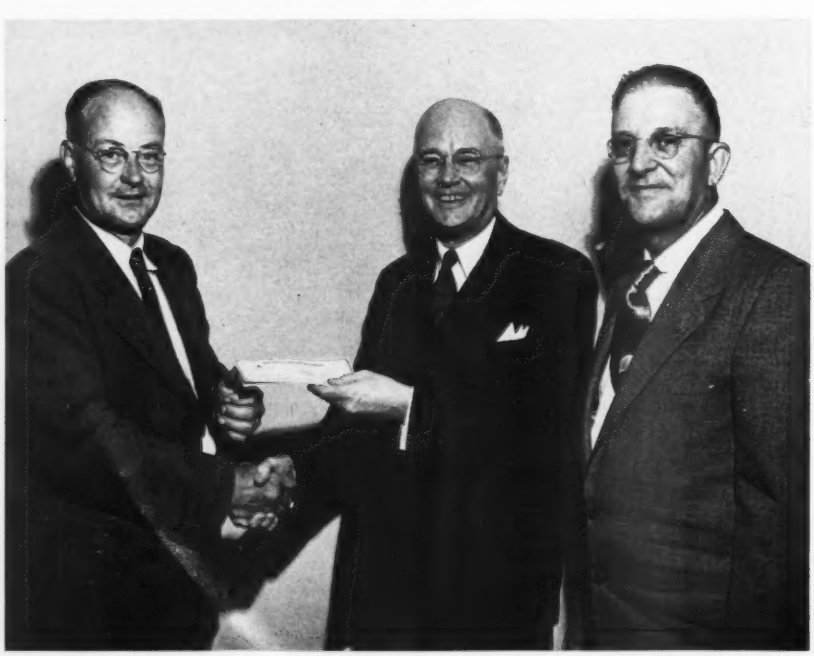
Carl W. Smith and Ivan A. Studley, employees of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, have received substantial cash awards for suggestions submitted during 1951 under the Company's Suggestion Plan.

Smith, a resident of Ventura, California, received second place recognition in the Company's National Suggestion Plan, after having won the 1st Capital Award in the Western Division of the Company. He was awarded a total of $1,350 for his prize winning suggestion. (Smith lives at 504 North Olive St., Ventura, California, and has been in the employ of the Company for more than twenty-four years.)

Ivan A. Studley, recipient of third place honors nationally, after winning the 2nd Capital Award in the Western Division of the Company, is a resident of Martinez, California. He received a total of $1,150 for his winning suggestion. (Studley lives at Route No. 2, Box 12, Martinez, California, and has been in the employ of the Company for more than twenty-three years.)

The presentations were made by L. F. Bayer, Vice-President, and Chairman Western Division Operating Committee, at a luncheon held in San Francisco at which time Bayer also revealed that Joseph Kiczek, an employee of the Company's Eastern Division Manufacturing Department, had won top honors for the Company in 1951, and that Kiczek received total awards of $1,600.

The Suggestion Plan of Tide Water Associated Oil Company is open to Company employees, and cash awards are made during each year to employees submitting adopted suggestions to improve operations.



Carl W. Smith L. F. Bayer Ivan A. Studley

A. J. Kerr Resigns

A. J. Kerr, Vice President, Meter and Valve Sales of Rockwell Manufacturing Company, resigned effective June First. Mr. Kerr is forming his own company to develop and sell products to the oil and gas industry.

Mr. Kerr is a mechanical engineering graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology and was formerly a director of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He has been associated with Rockwell for twenty-five years and was district sales manager of the Tulsa office until 1944 when he went to Pittsburgh as general sales manager.

It has just been announced that he has been cited for 'outstanding service to the gas industry' by the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. for his efforts as chairman of this group's gas meter and regulator division. He will be honored at their annual meeting in Colorado Springs.

Bidding good-bye to Los Angeles for several weeks, Oil Producer and Contract Driller Ashley DeWitt is in Honolulu enjoying the balmy Pacific breezes and the salubrious Hawaiian climate.

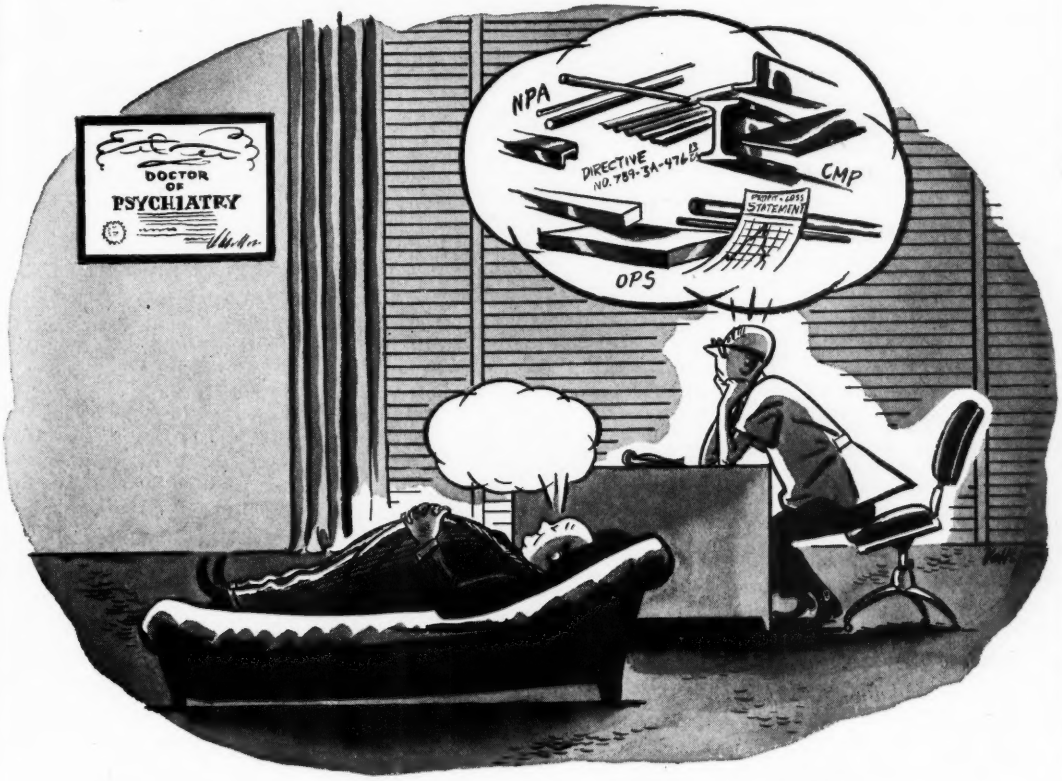
Before boarding the S.S. Lurline, Ashley told of a Santa Fe Springs oilman, who recently jotted down his will and expressed a desire to be cremated upon his demise. He was asked what disposal he wished to be made of his ashes.

The oilman thus replied:

"Just put them in an envelope and forward them to Harry Truman with note worded, 'Now you've got everything.'"

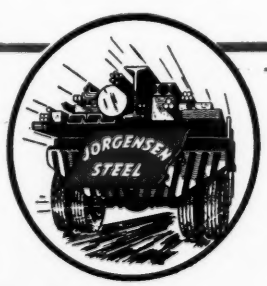
R. D. Sweet, formerly of magnesium wrought product sales of the Dow Chemical Company, has joined the magnesium sales staff of Dow's Los Angeles office, W. S. Loose, magnesium department sales manager, announced.

Steel Problems?



Call Jorgensen First

IF YOUR TROUBLE is diagnosed as being caused by a steel problem, the prescription is simple—CALL JORGENSEN! Remember that Jorgensen endeavors to maintain complete warehouse stocks of carbon, alloy, stainless, tool and specialty steels. So, if immediate delivery will give you relief, Jorgensen has what the doctor ordered. Or if you have some other kind of a steel problem, tell it to a specialist—which means *CALL JORGENSEN FIRST!*



EARLE M. JORGENSEN CO.
STEEL

LOS ANGELES	OAKLAND	SAN FRANCISCO	DALLAS	HOUSTON
10650 S. Alameda	1657 W. Grand Ave.	Ask Operator for	2200 W. Commerce St.	5311 Clinton Dr.
LUcas 0281	HIgate 4-2030	Enterprise 10942	Riverside 1761	ORchard 1621

Members everywhere of the oil fraternity were happy to hear recently that Ralph B. Lloyd has returned to his Los Angeles office, following a serious illness of more than a year. Lloyd, in addition to his great success in the petroleum business, is closely identified with philanthropic and civic pursuits.

Popular John Oliphant has been elevated to General Petroleum's superintendent in the company's San Joaquin division production department. He succeeds D. G. Kingman.

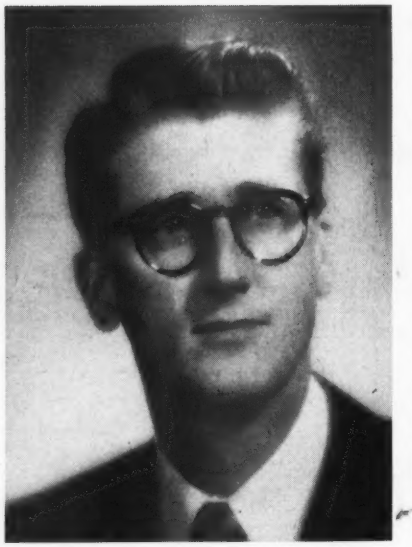
Lloyd N. Unsell, in charge of the oil information service department of the Independent Petroleum Association of America at Tulsa, reported that the annual membership meeting of the IPAA will be held next October 24-25 at the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. This meeting was previously planned to be held October 20-21 in Tulsa.

Gene Graham, vice president and general manager for Thomas P. Pike Drilling Company at Los Angeles, foresees a high level of drilling activities for the remainder of the year. His conclusion is based on current and long haul inquiries for company drilling equipment.

Appointment of Walter Mees to head Du Pont's new petroleum chemical export sales section has been announced by the company's organic chemicals department at Wilmington, Del. Before joining Du Pont in 1950, Mees served as general management assistant to Shell Caribbean Petroleum Company in Venezuela.

Tide Water Associated Oil Company's Carl W. Smith and Ivan A. Studley have received large cash awards for suggestions submitted during 1951 under the oil organization's suggestion plan. Smith resides in Ventura, and Studley at Martinez.

Earle Fisher, Johnson & Fisher Drilling Company at 601 Hightower Building, Oklahoma City, is handling room requirements for those planning to attend the 12th annual meeting of the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors at Oklahoma City, September 29-30.



Thomas E. Luke has been appointed Personnel Manager for Baroid Sales Division, National Lead Company, Houston, Texas. The firm is the nation's largest supplier of drilling mud products and testing equipment to the oil well drilling industry. Prior to his joining the Baroid organization, Mr. Luke was Personnel Director for the Rheem Manufacturing Company in Houston, following military service during the war. A graduate of the University of Texas, Mr. Luke was also connected with the industrial relations department of the Shell Refining Company during 1941-42.

Two new Sales Representatives, Roland O. Crawford and Carl H. Jackson, have been added to the sales staff of Great Lakes Corporation, distributors of STRATA-CRETE and STRATA-SEAL, according to an announcement by Robert M. Cook, Vice President in charge of Sales.

Mr. R. O. Crawford comes to Great Lakes Corporation after having held the position for several years of salesman and District Manager for Security Engineering Co. During World War II he served as a Captain in the Army's Corps of Engineers. Mr. Crawford studied civil engineering at the University of Wyoming and the School of Mines of South Dakota.

Mr. Jackson was formerly an engineer for Baroid Sales in Tulsa and prior to that was with Delta Shipbuilding Co. in New Orleans. He attended Louisiana State University.

Mr. Crawford will headquarter in Odessa, Texas and Mr. Jackson in Long Beach, California.

Schlumberger Expands In Rocky Mountain Area

Paul D. Chabas, area manager of Schlumberger Well Surveying Corp., Denver, Colo., has announced changes in the Rocky Mountain area to provide for the expanded activity of the Corporation.

Two new divisions have been formed in the area. R. P. Burton and C. A. Rosenthal have been appointed division managers.

Mr. Burton has been appointed Southern Rocky Mountain Division Manager with headquarters in Denver and district offices in Farmington, N. M., Sidney, Neb., and Vernal, Utah. He is a native of Illinois and a graduate electrical engineer of the University of Illinois. He joined Schlumberger in April of 1940 where he worked as a field engineer in Houma, La. He served in the army during World War II and was transferred, upon his return, to the Rocky Mt. area in 1945. For the past two years, he has worked as assistant to the area manager in Denver.

Mr. Rosenthal has been appointed Northern Rocky Mountain Division Manager with headquarters in Casper, Wyo. and district offices in Casper, Cody, and New Castle in Wyoming; Glendive, Montana, and Williston, N. D. He is a native of Texas and attended Lamar College at Beaumont. He joined Schlumberger in June, 1944 and worked as a field engineer in Texas and Louisiana. He was made district manager at Oklahoma City in September, 1948, and since November, 1950 has been district manager at Wichita Falls, Texas.

President J. E. Brantly of Drilling & Exploration Company, worldwide contract drilling organization, has joined the Petroleum Administration for Defense. He replaces C. Stribling Snodgrass as assistant Administrator of PAD in charge of foreign petroleum activities.

Ray Labory of Union Oil Company is president of the Automotive Council of Los Angeles, Inc., the organization which sponsored the recent highly successful annual truck, trailer and equipment show at the Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles. Vice president of the council is W. K. Stevenson of the Southern California Gas Company.

You Don't Just "Get Away"

You Glide Away with TIGER POWER

Try a tank of Flying "A" Ethyl and notice the difference in your car's pick-up. Feel the extra smoothness as you glide away from a standing start...as you gather speed on the straight-away. Listen . . . and you'll hear practically nothing, for the abundant anti-knock properties of this Tiger Power gasoline keep motors kitten-quiet.

"Tiger Power" is our way of explaining in a word that Flying "A" Ethyl is power-packed with "tiger stocks"... the most *potent* motor fuel ingredient ever refined. Yes, this great gasoline is brimming with special eager-for-action gasoline molecules that pack a concentrated wallop... a better blend of balanced power.

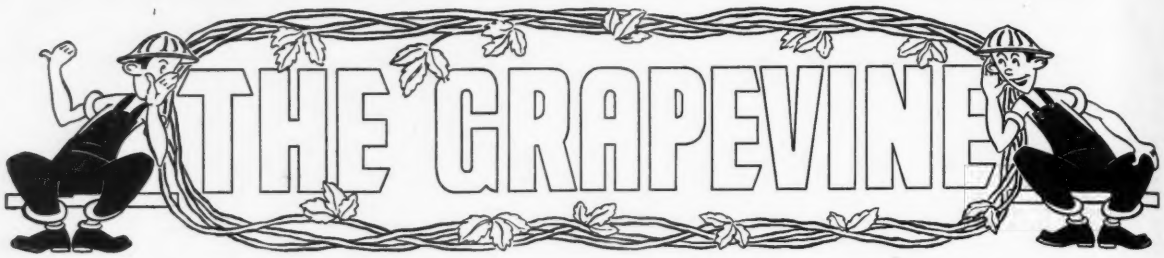
Next time, fill your tank with Flying "A" Ethyl, and get going with Tiger Power.

AT FLYING "A" DEALERS

FLYING "A" ETHYL GASOLINE

POWER-PACKED with "TIGER STOCKS" ...the most potent motor-fuel ingredient ever refined.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY



In our recent reports on meandering oil men, we forgot to mention Al Stevenson, the well known Long Beach oil operator and gin rummy expert, who has long been a thorn in the capacious side of Herb Reed, the inventor of gin rummy, and, indeed, has consistently thwarted Herb's ambition to become America's first gin rummy millionaire. Al took a cruise down into the Caribbean a short time ago with his good lady and his grandson on the Mauretania, and they had a lovely time for six weeks or so, visiting the Virgin Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, Jamaica, Cuba, and all way points. He is back in his regular haunts again, looking sharper than a well honed blue blade and we rather imagine that he will have a keener eye than ever for the significant sets and sequences. We would suggest, therefore, that if they don't want to dig disastrously deep into their respective strong boxes, Frank Barton, Truman Boyd, Wilbur Rankin, Ed McDowd, and the old mousetrap himself, meaning Herb, had better make proper allowance for the new clarity of the Stevenson eye and the increased alertness of the Stevenson mind. Incidentally, Herb vigorously denies that the game gin rummy takes its name from the kind of rummies who play it.

Who should we bump into at the Biltmore a short time ago but John Bergquist, the LBOD production engineer from down Long Beach way. John is a native of the bustling bailiwick of Lost Angels and is a graduate cum something or other in petroleum engineering from that stout educational hostelry, USC. While his less ambitious contemporaries are exhausting their energies in an effort to accumulate what our English cousins term "ladies' unmentionables," this lad is applying himself industriously and constructively to the study and practice of secondary recovery and is fast becoming an authority in the stimulation of increased production by devious means and devices. In his leisure moments, the Bergquist scion slashes at a recumbent golf ball with rare vigor and no scoop shovel ever gouged a more commendable divot. For an exasperatingly long time, the divot heaver's dope book indicated that he was floundering helplessly in the high 120's but he has lately been studying his stance and swing from the engineering angle and has whittled his score down to where it looks much less like a bacteria count. Just a week ago he made a 350 yard drive—but something went wrong with his differential and he had to walk the rest of the way.

Another LBOD husky we found roaming about the Biltmore catacombs during the API spring meeting was Thomas Johnson, also born within a stone's throw (if you have a good arm) of the Los Angeles city hall. Tom is an old USC grad (two years old) in petroleum engineering, too, and is now comfortably ensconsed in the neighboring village of Culver City where he devotes most of his spare moments to the education and upbringing of a four months old genius, named Thomas Johnson III. The senior Johnson is specializing in reservoir engineering for LBOD and ought to be building up a reservoir of mighty valuable information for himself, for there is enough going on in the subsurface reservoirs down at Long Beach harbor to provide an expansive education in a comparatively short time. Tom played left tackle for the Bruins back in 1947 but now goes in largely for golf and swimming, a mighty handy combination —when you slice the ball into the ocean, you can go out after it!

Held converse during this same elevating whingding with Bill Castle, young Texas Company oil scout who hails from away back in Ceredo, West Virginia. Bill graduated from Marshall College in Huntington and while going through the chairs must have learned about the virtues of California, for by 1951 he was out here foraging around in the salubrious climate, looking for interesting things to do. He was employed by Fairchild Aerial Surveys for a spell and then skipped over to the makers of Fire Chief where he is still functioning in the scouting department. Bill is a chap who enjoys any kind of sport and is pretty good at most of them. He is a sharpie at ping pong, the game that is played with cork lined fly swatters, and would probably have represented the United States at the International Tournament in Geneva only nobody thought to ask him, and besides there isn't any International Tournament at Geneva. He golfs in the lower 80's which is pretty good performance. We personally tried for many years to get down in that region but the only time we ever broke a hundred was once when we fell downstairs with a box of phonograph records.

Paid a flying visit out to the new Baker Oil Tools' plant at the other end of Slauson Avenue a short time ago and had a very enjoyable time flitting about the ritzy premises saying a quick hello to this one and that one. In the export department we exchanged salvos and bits of scandal with Earl Boggess, ex-prexy of the Los Angeles Nomads, and Pete Garretson, one of the chosen people—as nice a chap as you will ever meet. After finishing a brief business sortie, Pete led us out to Ted Sutter's sanctuary, perhaps to get us out of his own, and there we found Ted, as usual, up to his ears in a multitude of things. However, he took time out to conduct us to

Save - two ways!

with

WAUKESHA DIESEL - GAS CONVERSION KITS

SAVE Use the most economical fuel for your working location **SAVE** Buy double value in ONE engine

Conversion Kits are available for the three biggest Waukesha *Diesel* Oil Field Engines or Power Units — Models 6-WAKD (1197 cu. in.), 6-NKD (1905 cu. in.), and 6-LRD (2894 cu. in.).

In the oil fields of the world, Waukesha is a by-word for dependable full-rated power on gas or Diesel fuels. The Waukesha-engineered Conversion Kit gives you the advantages of two of these real oil field engines—neither of them a compromise! All the basic features which contribute to the ruggedness and long life of the Waukesha Diesel are unchanged in the gas conversion, but the converted engine is a true gas engine with the special features that contribute to power and efficiency where gas is the most economical fuel. Send for descriptive bulletins or call your Waukesha Oil Field Distributor.

WAUKESHA MOTOR COMPANY
WAUKESHA WISCONSIN
New York • Tulsa • Los Angeles

Conversion Kits contain special cylinder heads for gas fuel, top cylinder oilers, a complete gas fuel system, complete ignition system, and accessories.

Waukesha Oil Field Diesel Model 6-LRDU

Waukesha Model 6-LRDGU Oil Field Gas Unit converted from Diesel 6-LRDU shown above

175

WAUKESHA

Diesel — OIL FIELD POWER — Gas

HIGH IN THE NATIONAL BARBECUE RANKINGS

It is doubtful if there is a man in all the San Joaquin Valley oil fields, or in the Los Angeles Basin area either, as a matter of fact, who doesn't know F. A. "Pug" York, the self-effacing, modest little guy who is a partner in the firm of Miller & York, drilling contractors of Bakersfield. Pug is one of the busiest contractors in the industry but he can always find time to put on a first class barbecue for the California chapter of AAODC or to cook a mess of pottage for any other organization or individual that might be deficient in the culinary arts.

He had his first glimpse of the sun in Milersburg, Mercer County, Illinois, some time after the War of Independence, and early developed such an irrepressible desire to become a Californian that in 1910 he shook the dust of Illinois from his brogans and in no time at all had become a respected citizen of Whittier. Here, about 1913, he was adopted by Standard of Cal. as a rousty on the Murphy-Emory lease and he stayed with Standard for the next seven years, getting thoroughly inoculated with the oil virus and learning the quaint patois of the petrolic people.

For a time thereafter he was with the old Petroleum Midway Co., and subsequently worked around the oil fields for various operators, gradually absorbing more and more information about the drilling business. In 1935 he went up to Bakersfield and drilled a wildcat well for Zeb Dyer, and one year later he helped organize the firm of Miller & York, which today is a right substantial institution with four drilling rigs that are kept well occupied. Pug is also president of General Production Service, Inc., which has five production rigs engaged in well pulling and other essential production operations.

As the above candid photo shows, he is a hotshot barbecuist and the affairs he puts on at intervals in Bakersfield for the AAODC boys are rated high in the national barbecue rankings. Only recently he sold his ranch out Kern County Park way but it is our guess that he will be back on some ranch or other before long for he loves horses. He is happiest, indeed, when he is mounted on a good pinto; yodeling his way about the range; picking up a stray dogie here and there; and, of course, bulldogging the odd steer just in case there may be a movie magnate in the vicinity.

---

the advertising department, perhaps also to get us out of his own, and there we engaged in a hot debate on advertising, publicity, editorial responsibilities, and sundry other kindred matters and, who knows, maybe in an unconscious sort of way, we may have settled some pretty momentous issues.

Anyway, this particular trek gave us an opportunity to chat for a minute or two with Frank Thorne and his cohorts. Frank is a talented lad with more balance than a tightrope walker and we have often wished there was some way in which we might emulate his serenity. He accomplishes a great deal in a quiet, controlled sort of way while we personally tend to splutter away our calories with a bantie rooster type of demeanor. Frank, incidentally, is a really good concert pianist and could very easily have become another Liberace if he hadn't chosen to centralize on centralizers and cementing equipment.

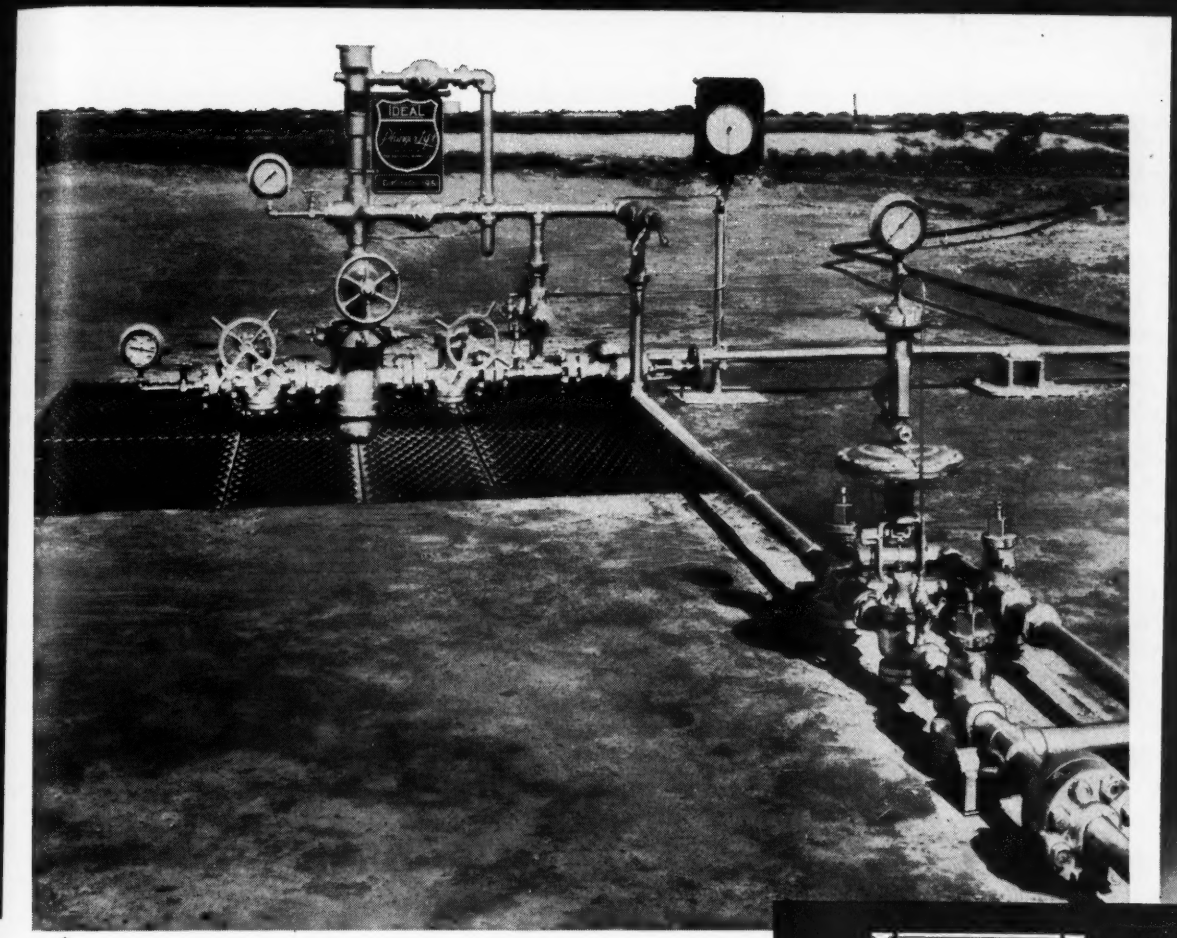
Then there was Art Langton whose capacity to conjure up mighty interesting and effective advertising received national recognition not too long ago. Art, too, is a reserved, gentlemanly chap, who makes his point without the accompaniment of clashing cymbals and is in all respects right people. Also in this coterie of competence is Don Sewell, a younger lad of the more vigorous type—both mentally and physically. Don is a good rationalizer; has a genuine interest in industrial processes and practices; and has a saving appreciation of the humorous word and situation that can be depended upon to keep him thoroughly stable.

Just before we left we were introduced to a bright young chap by the name of Norm Swaton who turned out to be the grandson of Joe Swaton, the famous Kerotest biggie, now lazing his life away slowly and pleasantly up at June Lake or some equally attractive spot in the high altitudes. Norm is the son of another Swaton scion by the same name who is well known around the Signal Hill area as a consequential attache of the Espado Petroleum Company. Norm Jr. is a nicely mannered youngster and we certainly hope that his relation to Joe will not prove too much of a handicap.

We chased into our Caledonian friend, George Anderson, along the corridor somewhere but barely had time to shake hands with him when our convoy steered us off in another direction. We might mention, however, that George, besides having an overplus of tartan corpuscles chasing each other through his veins, is famous as a singer of rollicking ballads and his tonal offerings are much in demand at various masonic functions where they seem to do an excellent job of soothing the frayed nerves of tired business men. Concluding this particular episode, we would be definitely remiss if we failed to mention having traded chit-chat for a few minutes with Mona Bernberg, the very gracious and highly decorative Girl Friday of the Baker advertising department, who seems to grow younger with the years and is always comfortingly friendly and solicitous.

We were down at University of Southern California to the students' AIME meeting which was staged under the capable direction of Charlie Dodson and was right well attended. First thing that struck us as we sneaked into the back row and glimpsed all the crew haircuts was that the house was jammed with Pete Gardetts. In due course, however, our eyes became accustomed to the mirk and we could see that there was a distinct difference in the other characteristics of the shorn lambs. Down a few rows in front of us was Johnny Hills, the well known flying horseman and equally well known fly fisherman. Johnny is gradually assuming the comfortable dimensions of a successful business man. And why shouldn't he—that's exactly what he is! But it seems such a short time since he was a slim young college grad full of the eagerness and excitement of his new role in life.

We spotted Jim Moon, the consultant, over on the side wings. He was due to deliver a talk on equipment developments in drilling and production, for which unfortunately



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we couldn't wait but we heard later that it was quite up to the Moon standard. Jim is another of these inveterate dry fly fishermen and he has a collection of color motion pictures of his piscatorial jaunts into the northwest that would constitute a great find for an association program chairman. While stalling about the corridor during the intermission we spied Harry Aggers, the good looking Union Oil Company production expert, with his inevitable cigar. In all the years we have watched Harry satiating around at the silent end of a White Owl, we have never seen a bit of smoke emerging from any of his physiognomical fissures, and we have no option, thus, but to conclude that the stogie is food, not entertainment.

The Petroleum Production Pioneers are going to be guests of their Santa Maria members, paying guests, of course, on September 20, when Bill Butler, Union Oil Company's field superintendent up thataway, and a group of locals will put on a barbecue just to show the lads from the deep south how it should be done. Coincidental with this gastronomical whingding will be a serious ceremony, instigated and arranged by Paul Andrews, the PPP historian, involving the placing of an appropriately inscribed marker at Hill well No. 4 in Lompoc. This is the well in which cement was first used to effect water shut-off and the occasion was certainly a momentous one in the history of California oil. The memorializing of such outstanding events is part of the cultural program of the pioneer group. Its purpose is to preserve for future generations of Californians some knowledge of significant factors in the growth of one of their greatest industries.

It is something of a coincidence that the man responsible for this first cement job on Hill No. 4 was himself named Hill but was no relation to the Hill after whom the well was named. He was Frank Hill, later to become director of production for Union Oil Company, and well known throughout the industry for his contributions to the advance of drilling and production methods and techniques. Frank is now living in North Hollywood and still finds that the greatest joy of his life is to gather with a group of oil men and trade stories of the good old days, of which he has an inexhaustible reservoir. He is an excellent racounteur and an hour in his company is genuinely informative and entertaining.

Just as we go to press we learn that Charlie Allen, the Continental Oil Co. executive, is coming along very nicely up at Lakeport and will soon be on his way home. Charlie was taken suddenly ill while on a business trip but seems to be now over the hump and well on the way to recovery. We certainly wish him a fast return to his old pep and pleasant ways.

AAPG Installs Executive Head

Morgan J. Davis, American Association of Petroleum Geologists president, has announced that Robert H. Dott of Norman, Okla., has accepted the new post of executive director of the organization. Dott will move to Tulsa July 1 to take charge of association headquarters there. The rapidly growing membership of the AAPG, now about 9000, has called for a larger headquarters staff, Davis said.

Fast Drill Development

A hydraulic rotary drill which it is claimed can sink vertical blast holes in oil shale faster and at less cost than ordinary drilling equipment has been developed by engineers for the U. S. Bureau of Mines. According to J. H. East, Jr., regional Bureau director in Denver, tests of the new type drill at the Federal Government's experimental mine at Rifle, Colo., indicated that drilling labor costs can be sliced in half and expenses of bits and drill steel decreased sharply.

Pleito Creek Well Finaled

Miller & York have put the final touch to Humble Oil's KCL No. B-86 on Sec. 35-11n-21w at Pleito Creek. The well, drilled to a bottom of 4225 ft. showed initially 75 barrels of oil and a like amount of water, with water at last reports declining rapidly.

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Kern County OIL NEWS

Not much time was lost last month up here in Kern talking about the oil "strife" since producer, worker and negotiator or the bargain boys all know each other pretty well. They have all been in each others shoes. Moreover, all have the public interests at heart and their patriotism is from the "heart," not to be exhibited.

JUNE has been another month of fishing, barbequeing between tours and the big APIwigdig was a fairball for everyone. What more with golfing, bowling and first class barbecue, could the oil fraternity want . . . unless it was more of the same thing . . . next year.

GOLFOILITEMS: Kern County Golf Championship was settled last month when Hugh Sill took the two day event of 36 holes with a total of 143, one over par. CHARLES LAKE trophy was presented to Dr. S. W. Iseminger and FRANK HOOVER after their play off for second place. Lake presented.

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW until the old wooden Rancheria bridge on KERN RIVER will be replaced by a steel and concrete structure. As you know this bridge, ten miles up the river, serves the oilfolk that go to Round Mountain and Rattlesnake Grade. The old bridge was washed away during the November, 1950 flood. Low bid was $69,000.00 but other bids were up to $100,000.00. The Tumblin Company was awarded the contract. It is a local concern, too.

FLUORIDATION of drinking water has been an issue the past year. We do not know how the local oilwigs feel about it, but some of us low sodium guys who have already lost most of our grinders are not going to be too hasty in voting for it. More later when we get back to it as an API topic, and why not. We suggest a debate by Frank Hornkohl and Stanley Beck for the next meeting.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Kern County, while making history, is delving into unnatural history and microscopic fossils. That is a good thing. So last month or so ago HAROLD BILLMAN, division paleontologist for Union Oil Company, delivered a paper before the Society at a Taft meeting. Most interesting feature in his subject, "Micropaleontology," were rock samples of the Egyptian Pyramids prepared on slides. The limestone there contains quantities of the foraminifer Nummulites, a large form about the size of a small coin. This all helps to carry knowledge and history of the earth back millions of years, besides assisting in finding deposits of oil and gas.

LOUIS ROCHEFORD who runs the big Tejon Rancho informs us that Richfield has another 27,000 acre lease nearest adjacent land east of the new Wheeler Ridge discovery which is owned by the Tejon Ranch Company. Some of the San Franciscans were down that way and heard the roar of the first one come in while driving along the old U.S. 99, "the Main Street of California."

TWENTY YEARS AGO, according to our scrapbook, the Ethel D. Oil Company superintendent Fred Owen was named vice president of the Oil Producers Central Proration Committee. But in those days all was fair in war.

FIFTY YEARS AGO, it says here, that the Board of Trade moved into the Stock Exchange Building, and that a company was developing coal fields in the desert. We are glad they switched to oil and became men of much more distinction.

WARMER WEATHER has been chased down to Kern County from up San Francisco's foggyway. The ice on the western slopes of Mt. Whitney is melting into Kern River rapidly. STODDARD ATWOOD of Kern County Land Company is

Humble Oil and Refining Company's N. L. & F. No. 12 in the Castaic Junction Field. Drilling & Exporation Company, drilling contractor. Left to right: Ray Riley, lead tong; Russ Barnhart, cathead; Irving Smith, racker; A. M. Mortensen, driller and Paul A. Usrey, derrick.

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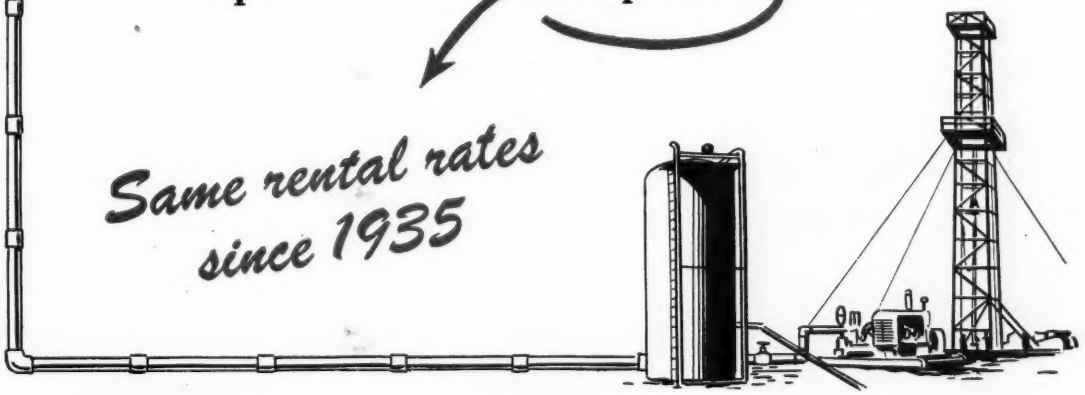

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firming up a gradual increase in the flow of the river as it approaches Bakersfield. "Apprehensive" but not "fearful" reflects the thinking of most Kernwigs. However, some of the youngerwigs like Paul Clark Newell of the Shafter Press who lives high on the banks of Kern, are mindful.

HORSE RACING in Cuyama last month only amounted to the Second Annual PONY EXPRESS event, but that was plenty colorful without benefit of any of the para-mutuels. Cuyama Exchange Club won the sweepstakes for its team of ponies. Last year Taft, Cuyama and Santa Maria staged the contest as a protest over slow delivery of mail to this new segment of America. It took 4 hours and 38 seconds this year to deliver mail from Santa Maria to Cuyama. Each team changed horses nine times. Ray Mettler was in charge of the 1952 contest. Actress JANE RUSSELL appeared in a portion of the day's final program. Mrs. Williard Baker of Bakersfield reported that it once took four days to get a letter from Santa Maria to Cuyama. The three big little cities participating this year furnished nine mounts for each team. This is one event oddity that will never miss again.

OVER IN TAFT our good friends the Rowcliff's and Dixon's property consisting of their homes was totally destroyed by the first blaze of the season. None of the occupants was home. Understand the Litrell home also was destroyed. They were located on the General American Oil Lease at the end of Lincoln Street.

SPEAKING OF FIRES reminds us that a lot of grass fires took place this year and many more will no doubt be reported. Typical of a wet year.

LINE OF DEMARKATION seems to form between Fresno and Modesto when it comes to San Francisco news reporting. All of the papers up there are not as interesting as the Los Angeles various newspapers. Los Angeles prints everything from everywhere, and seldom takes a bite at her sister city. Not true up there, and even some of its best people desert support or ballyhoo for "L.A.," especially since oil is being discovered pretty close to the "city," as most Californians acclaim "S.F."

WOMAN'S CLUB of Bakersfield now has for its president someone very much interested in our largest industry, oil. Mrs. Gordon Traill, the good wife of Gordon who is one of the well known Standard Oil Company's executives, was seated as the new presiding officer recently. We join the many hundreds present for the ceremony who wished her good luck, and a successful year. Women do everything now but settle strikes and declare war. Someone said to add, "digging oil wells." We imagine they help do that.

RETAIL SALES ARE UP in soft and hard goods. Oil was off just a bit in some areas of the county but the production was just as "in demand." Some places looked like they could not take all the crude into refineries, but the pipelines were busy.

USA'S LEADING industrial editors swarmed over Kern County last month as they do every year. George L. Footman, manager of the PG&E headed the group. Something is

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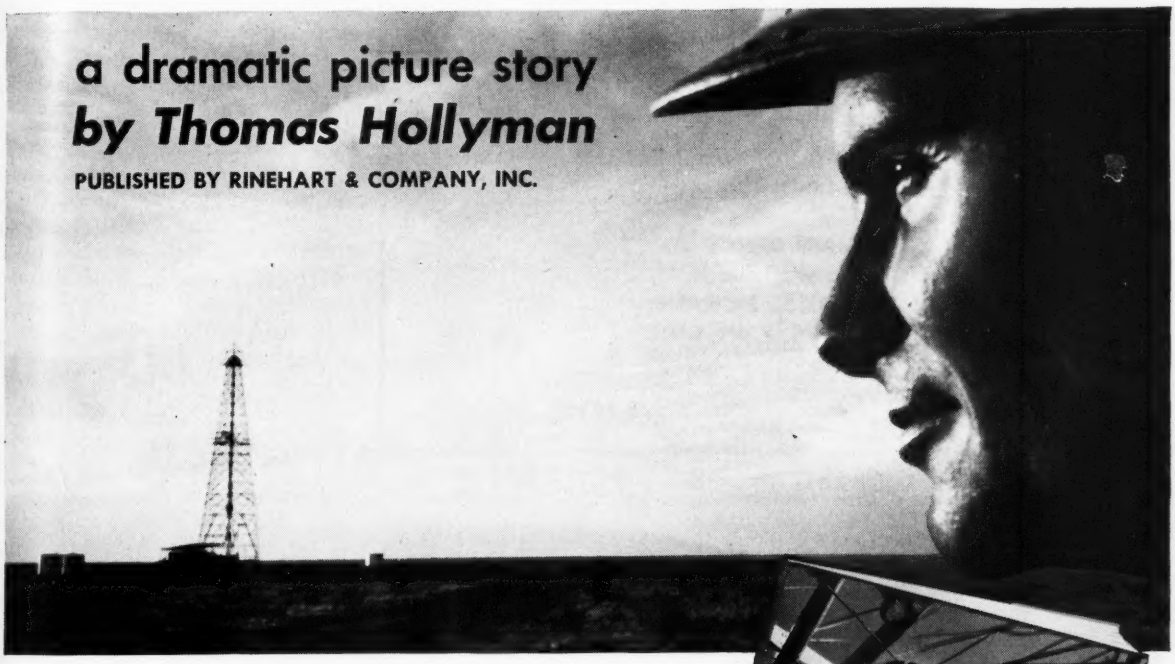
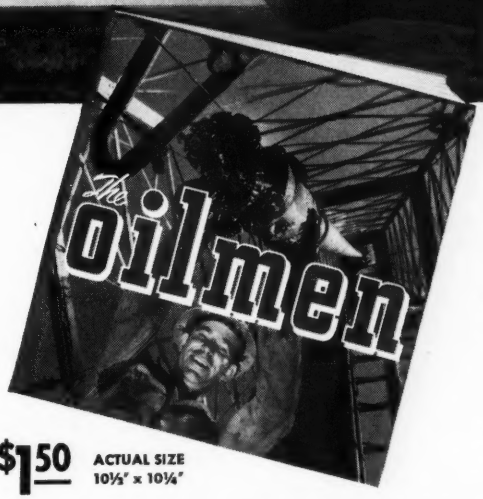


a dramatic picture story
by Thomas Hollyman

PUBLISHED BY RINEHART & COMPANY, INC.



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"The Oilmen," published by Rinehart & Company, Inc.
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usually done in oil. . . . let you know July.

IF ANY OILWIG knows how to stop leaks in a concrete pipe for land irrigation up at Delano, he might make a fortune. The Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District in a resolution believes by implication that there remains a doubt that a leakproof distribution system can be made. Mr. Jack Rodney of the Reclamation Bureau states that the resolution includes EXCULPATORY recital for the district. Recently the Bureau of Reclamation, in trying to stop up several hundred leaks, used barnyard fertilizer. Once an oilwig stopped our leaky radiator with something out of the circulation mud, so we were just wondering.

GREYHOUND BUSES are certainly making a difference in the fuel supply once more. It's good to see them rolling again through Kern County. . . . several reasons . . . makes more room on the train for us.

ARVIN is planning on a new airport for oilwigs and crop dusters. The need has increased many fold. Even a chamber of commerce is formed.

JOHN HOLT, who has more oilwells in his district than anyone else, can stand a lot of credit for those items listed above. Good man . . . gets things done.

WE JUST HEARD that the R. E. Sallady's over in Fellows have had a winter resorter by the name of Mrs. Jessie Deming from Des Moines, as house guest. She left last week and will return to Fellows in the fall. THAT Charles Weddle of the Sun-Ray Oil Company near Fellows is a patient even as you and I . . . or us . . . at Sawtelle Veterans Hospital. To this World War I veteran, we wish him as speedy if not speedier recovery than even us . . . or we. AND THAT Mr. Don Lynch has left CCMO to join the airforce at Albuquerque, at Sandia Base. His good wife was also an employee at the C.C.M.O. in Fellows.

FLOYD MING was telling us that the new bridge over the Kern at Rancheria would take about a hundred and fifty days, so you better stop by and ask your favorite "filling station" (as they say back east) if the span is yet completed.

POLITICS UP HERE in Kern (we are 420 feet above sea level) IS getting pretty hot. Not even the oilwigs and wags are immune to it. Personally we never believed in politics, but sooner or later it gets one. Maybe we all should play it hard instead of neutral so the sufferance may be liquidated sooner.

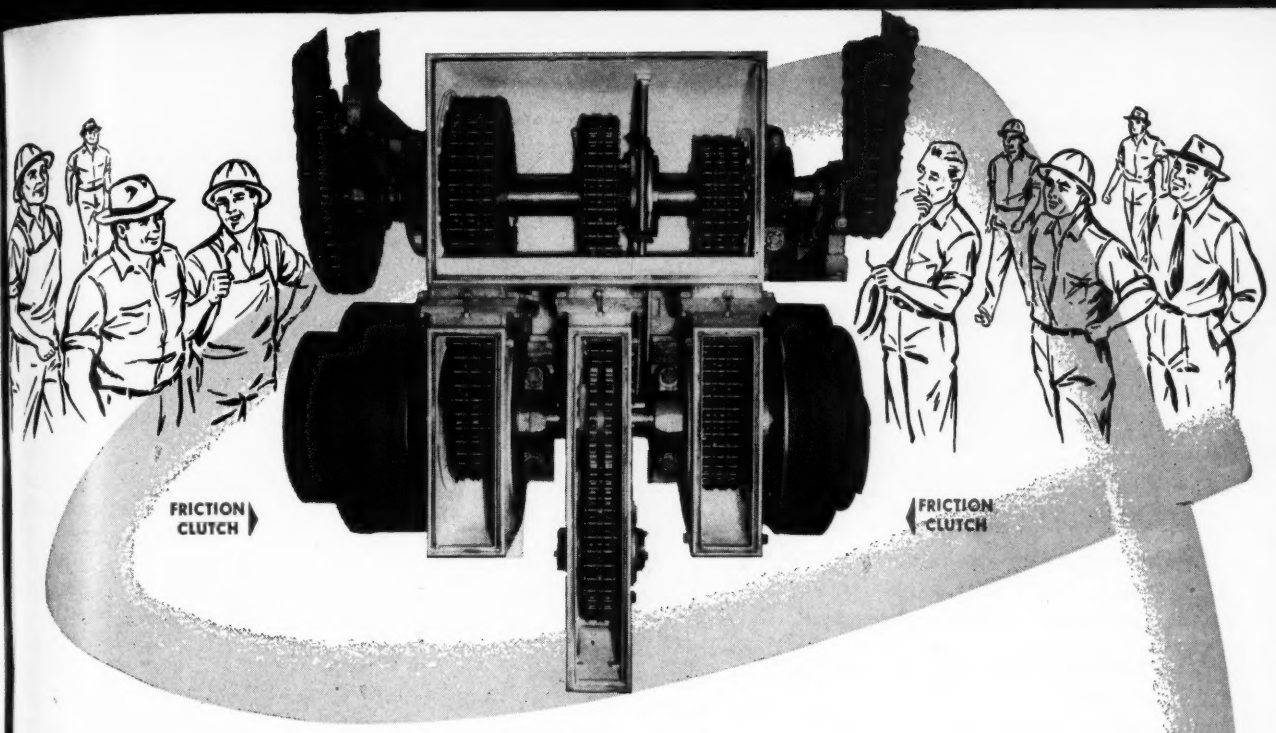
FISHING on the Kern still is not too hot. Kern is boiling. "Don't catch the limit but limit your catch" is a Kern slogan this year. Kern sportsmen are known to catch and liberate more fish than they catch. Let the little ones grow up to be caught again. Oilmen, that's what I like about them.

YOU REMEMBER we were talking about something which happened 50 years ago. We thought it was news and editorialized briefly. But TOM WERDEL, who has been up this way politicing around, told us that two score and ten years ago they had a Republican meeting in Kern County and only nine party members showed up.

SO MANY OF OUR Kernfolk and kin have gone to Canada since the year 1945 that almost every day we see some of them back on vacation. Many of them not wishing to be quoted tell us that in a couple of years Canada will be most prosperous and that we stand a chance to lose a lot of oil business. We have mentioned that before, but the most interesting stories are those of the value of the Canadian Dollar which exceeds ours. Finally, a striking blow has already appeared in the sudden rise of newsprint which was not expected. About 75 to 90% of our paper comes from our neighbors on the North.

GEORGE PECK was up to see us in Ft. Miley. He informed us that he was still buying oil and gasoline from Kern's refineries and that governmental needs were not being cut short at all. We were telling him about the $25.000 Standard Oil scrip book tossed in the Ducks Unlimited drawing up here. It was won by Attorney John A. Sutro, member of a firm that represents the company before the bar of law and justice.

OUR FRIEND Bert Mattei of Honolulu Oil Corporation told us that the first quarter earnings this



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Although we still offer for sale the Jaw Clutch Transmission which we have always built, a recent survey revealed that 95% of our orders now are for FRICTION CLUTCH TRANSMISSIONS! This is why we say our customers have told us in no uncertain terms that jaw clutch transmissions are obsolete.

Greater ease of control, more flexibility, and freedom from trouble have influenced every customer who has bought this Friction Clutch Transmission to specify it exclusively on any new rigs purchased.

It will pay you to remember this fact when you *purchase* your next drilling rig. Insist on a drilling rig with ALL SPEEDS obtained with FRICTION CLUTCHES. *ONLY WILSON* builds the modern *all friction clutch transmission*. So, why buy obsolete equipment?

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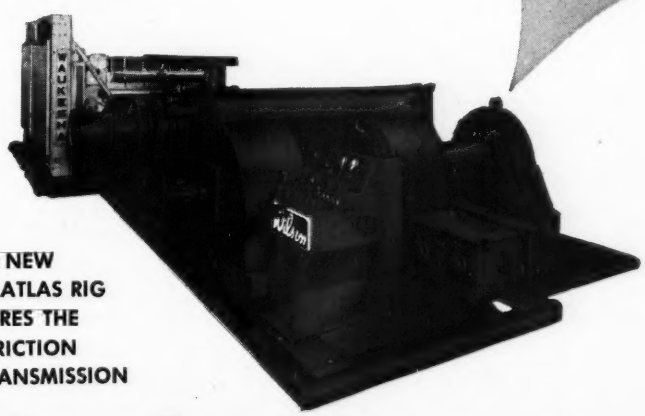

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year were higher than those of 1951 but that he cannot predict the future or the returns for the rest of the year. Washington's request from petroleum companies to spend ten billions may have to be revised on account of steel and the inability of companies to spend that much money.

MISSED HARRY CROSSAN at the Bankers Convention in San Francisco, but judging from those present whom I did see the best place for cash is in a savings bank. This gives us an idea, for the Kern County Bank.

KERN COUNTY INDUSTRY, as it is related to oil and agriculture, is in a big effort again, to expand existing plants and to get a few more. Most counties over the USA feel that Kern has everything right now without going out after new problems. Oil men say Kern needs something to take up the unemployment at slack time for a better balance. There are reasons for locating industry in Kern: 1) population gains increase markets; 2) increased freight rates on our goods to the East and West; 3) Kern has a strategic location; 4) high labor efficiency and harmony; 5) communication and transportation advantages. However, Fresno claims location centralization, and is advertising all over the United States every week.

LOST HILLS oilfolk were in town recently. We saw the Forrest Sanfords and Larry and Paul.

KERNOILWIG folks like to see, meet and talk to BILL REA of PG&E and those of us who know him would like to tell him something about public relations at its worst in the best of places. They tell a story up in San Francisco about the president of Bill's firm, Mr. James Black, who upon arriving at a centennial celebration of the Pacific-Union Club went to sign the guest register and the lights went out all over the club. Ray probably has some similar stories, closer to home.

ONE OF OUR 604 postcards and letters came from Charley Manley of the Oilfields Construction Company (his firm). We just heard over wire services that he and Mrs. Manley, with several others, are planning a trip to Europe and to the Holy Land. Strictly a vacation, but he is bound to see a lot of oil and a lot of need for firm expansion. Bon Voyage!

* for normal and small losses

* KINGSEAL

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KINGSEAL, for control of normal and small circulation losses, is a highly engineered product basically consisting of Wool, Cotton, Jute, Synthetic Fibers (Rayon and Nylon), and Sawdust of a varied particle size. These ingredients lock together forming a felt-like, tailored plug within the formation.

KINGSEAL does not form a "wall scab", so easily dislodged by the running in and out of a tool, but seals from within, retaining a strong permanent seal.

Requires no change in the drilling fluid.

Can be used in any type of clay base mud, oil emulsions, and oil base mud.

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WE ARE LOOKING for a golf grip glove that is so shaped it makes one take a proper and perfect grip on the club. They have them some place.

FROM TAFT the other day to Bakersfield came the Peter H. Ross family and, of course, daughter Nancy, blonde and 'teen-aging. Welcome to La Cresta!

A. L. OLIGER of the I.P.A.A. always looks us up when in town. Recently he was here in Bakersfield with C. E. Buchner, Joseph M. Thomas, Larry Seaman, Charleton H. Lyons, Russell B. Brown, and Hugh M. Allen. The group were attending informal meetings and "A.L." was as busy as two men on a busted Christmas Tree in Ten Section, but he had the time to ask after us and we appreciate that very much.

CECIL MEADOWS who has done much to make it possible for Kern Oilwigs to take off and land out at the Kern-Bakersfield Airport in almost any kind of weather, has been elected president of the American Association of Airport Executives. Oilmen of Kern join me in saying "congratulations."

MARICOPA NO. 2 in 1902 . . . just fifty years ago was shipping 2500 barrels of oil each day. Who remembers that famous day and year out in Maricopa?

HUGH M. ALLEN of Maricopa way is vice president of the I.P.-A.A.'s northern division. San Joaquin Valley directors are: A. S. Crites, banker (who by the by has just returned from a serious operation at Mercy Hospital, but is better than ever); W. D. Kleinpell, Independent Consultant; Hugh C. Mays, L. W. Saunders, Joseph M. Thomas and H. E. Woodworth, oil men who are especially well known.

SORRY TO REPORT the passing of CARL COLEMAN, a well known oilman for the past quarter century with the Richfield Oil Corporation.

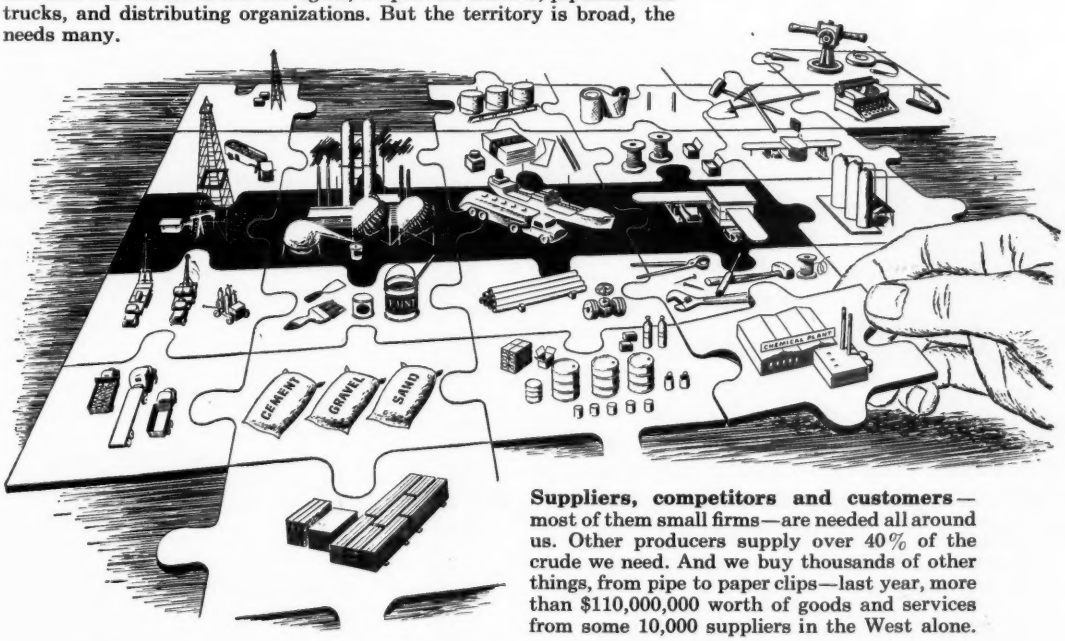
CHARLES CARROLL BOUTWELL, a long time resident of Taft, had worked for Standard Oil almost as long as his residence indicated on the West Side, 43 years. Last month at the age of 63, Charles died in a local hospital. He is survived by his wife Bonnie of Taft who is ever

"How can small firms hold their own with a big company like you?"

Men who run small businesses *have said such things as: "Some people think we're being frozen out. I'm doing well, but what about others? How can small firms hold their own with a big company like you?"*

You can see the answer for yourself when you get a clear picture of the way business firms depend upon one another. Even a big, integrated company can't stand alone.

Our company is a number of parts that fit together like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. At the center of things, we're refiners. Then to be sure of a supply of crude oil, we drill wells of our own. And to keep up the flow into our refineries and out again, we provide tankers, pipelines and trucks, and distributing organizations. But the territory is broad, the needs many.



Suppliers, competitors and customers—most of them small firms—are needed all around us. Other producers supply over 40% of the crude we need. And we buy thousands of other things, from pipe to paper clips—last year, more than $110,000,000 worth of goods and services from some 10,000 suppliers in the West alone.

There are many small refiners competing with us. In every field, there are distributors selling either our products for us or competitive lines. For example, here in the West—independent service stations selling our gasoline outnumber Company-owned stations about six to one . . . and stations selling other brands outnumber our own about 29 to one.

These small firms "hold their own" very well indeed; and through serving well, many of them will grow big. Standard goes right on working to gain new business—competing for your patronage by increasing efficiency of operation, improving products, keeping prices down. But it's clear that a vast number of small firms, too, *always* will be needed to complete the picture.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

• plans ahead to serve you better

wider known, and one son of Mill Valley. Also two daughters, Charlene Calhoun and Velma Keeler, both of Taft.

SPEAKING AGAIN OF 50 Years Ago . . . we see by the papers today that a woman in Bakersfield destroyed herself by jumping into a tank of oil. We have always wanted to dive into a barrel of oil as an advertising stunt for the County of Kern, however, this will teach us to jump in instead.

WEDDING BELLS rang for Mr. and Mrs. T. L. PHILLIPS. Just before the ceremony it was Miss June Lake who attended college here. Mr. Phillips is employed by Richfield Oil Corporation.

MAY BELLS rang before June for Otto Newton out on the Willmax lease near Fellows. We congratulate Otto and wish Miss Ruth Quigley a lot of happiness. The bride is a teacher at the Midway Elementary School.

WHAT'S BECOME OF THE Aristook Oil Company which drilled a well within a mile of Buena Vista Lake around 1902. Sounds like the firm was from Maine where the world's greatest yield of Aristook County spuds obtains. No wonder Kern has come out second best in spuds. Somebody from Kern back in Washington, D.C., lately told the cotton folks back there tightening up on California cotton, that we would grow peanuts here if our quota was cut down. Anyway no one grows peanuts here yet.

BAKERSFIELD IS GOING TO VOTE ON METERS at the election. This time the people will decide and only if the revenue is converted into public parking lots.

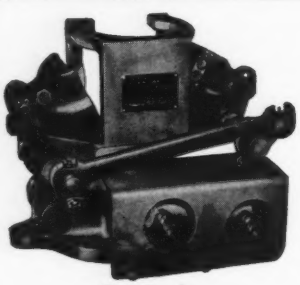
JERRY BOYD is farming a little old 123 acres over in Cuyama. His property is adjacent to the old discovery area. He has just completed a new lease on it, but no one has gotten around to drill it yet. Ran across his inlaws up here with the Red Cross and it is a small world.

ONE OF THE BEST friends the oilwigs of California ever had was the late R. J. (Boots) VEON, Kern County Clerk. Miss Vera Gibson, assistant county clerk, was given the interim appointment. If she continues, she will have to run for office two years hence. We were all pretty glad to see Miss Gibson get the appointment. That's the way Boots wanted it too. Our regrets to the Veon family.

BIGGEST NEWS AS we go to press is the organized efforts to drill about a 100,000 acres in the upper southern end of the San Joaquin Valley, as a result of the Richfield find near Wheeler Ridge.

WE ALMOST forgot to mention that the city of Taft voted to permit Standard Oil Company to drill within its city limits. We know of a city in California that has millions from oil but the monies cannot be used for anything except as specifically defined by law. We think this is not city property of Taft, but property privately owned adjacent to city property.

AND ADD TAFTGOLF items as they say up in San Francisco where grey suits and red ties and Herb Caen is a daily pattern. Just about two hundred eager beaver golfers participated in the Taft Calcutta last month. Marion Faulkner told our operator that no one was imported, there were plenty of flights left. This is the new grass green and fairway hard by Buena Vista Lake. At this writing the tournament still progresses.



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(Pat. Pend.)

This is the original and only fully complete automatic AIR-POWERED TUBING SPIDER. Made in two sizes and will handle from 1¼" to 4" incl. single strings of tubing as well as all combinations of double and triple string installations.

No details have been overlooked to make it the finest tool of its kind. An ideal companion to your air powered tubing tongs, it will work for you from here on out. Full information promptly sent on request.

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Mid-Continent Rep.: Hillman-Kelley
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THE CAVINS DUMP BOTTOM...

is the tool you need for dumping any amount of cement, sand, gravel, acid, or chemical, etc., in a continuous operation without interruption. The full open throat eliminates the hazard of stringing a load through the fluid column. There are no valves, sleeves, or ports to become fouled or clogged—no danger of accidental or premature unloading due to line whip or faulty brakes.

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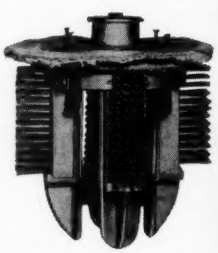

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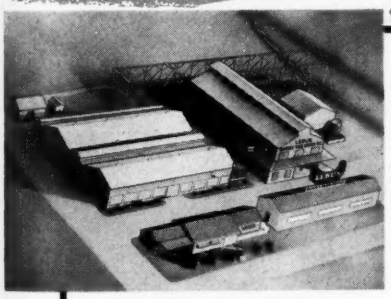
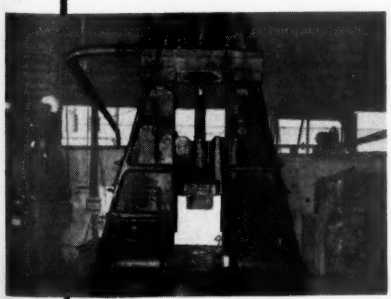


LeBus Plant and Home Office



One of 5 Drop Hammers in LeBus Forge Plant

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For over forty years, LeBus has served the industry, ever-striving to produce only the best in rotary tools and truck equipment. LeBus designs have kept apace of increasingly complex requirements and their manufacturing facilities have constantly been improved and expanded to meet the growing demands. Today, the modern LeBus plant is thoroughly equipped to produce only the finest tools . . . tools you can depend on . . . tools that are truly the *Symbol* of *QUALITY!*

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LONGVIEW, TEXAS

MORE ABOUT 650 oilmenwigs: As we go to press the radio announces that the American Petroleum Institute has again made API history when 650 of its members held their GOLF, BOWLING, BARBECUE for the third time. First time they bowled, however.

OUT AT THE BAKERSFIELD COUNTRY CLUB where most of the events took place, EARL ARMBRUSTER of Shell Oil Company acted as chairman because GEORGE SUMAN of Tide Water Associated had to take his vacation . . . or annual leave. Earl was congratulated by FRANK GOLDMAN head of the Bakersfield Country Club . . . for such a successful event. We want to congratulate Frank Goldman too.

CHAIRMAN OF THE API-GOLF was Les Bible who informed us that HUGH SILL captured top honors with a low gross of 67 on the 18 hole course. CLIFF DUNSETH placed second with a 73. And of course this one: high gross and grossly topped at an high 135: CHARLEY WHITNEY . . . he is our class—it gives us a lead.

INTERESTING YOUNG MEN not old enough to play golf were the twenty bowlers at Bowling Center where ELLIS HAMILTON won the high series 645 for three games.

AS FOR THE BARBECUE, the details are lacking as to who ate the most, but those who worked the most deserve appreciation by your scribe mentioning how most of the boys felt about it who didn't get to stop and shake hands.

SO TO THESE AND THOSE we didn't mention a "WELL DONE" to Chairman HOWARD DONLEY, VIC GUIDERA, GEORGE TRUMAN, RED CARROLL and ROD MANNING. We hope you will have something to do with next year's APICUE.

RUNNER UP in the golf tourney was JIM BRIDGES for a 74; next was FRANK HOOVER with a 78; with DICK LUNDY, LEON McDONOUGH, and BILL HOFFERD with a 79. On the committee was the goodness of Providence who provided blue skies, warm breezes for a record turnout of 207 oilwigs with play starting at 6:00 a.m.

ADD: "Congratulations API." The flight list and scores look like a list of "WHO'S WHO'S" in the industry from top to bottom. Bigwigs, Littlewigs, and Brasswigs of OIL.

The Lufkin Line

By VIC FAWCETT

VACATION PLANS?

Vic Fawcett

The vacation travel suggestion I'm going to make is given with the full realization of possible loss of membership in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce—and the All-Year Club of Southern California. Yet, I feel I must unload.

California *is* wonderful, and rest assured that always any of our out-of-state friends will be welcomed with open arms. Lufkin's Los Angeles office will gladly be of assistance if it's the highlights you wish to see—studios, radio, or TV broadcasts, movie stars—or Lufkin's L. A. warehouse —BUT—

May I recommend for your consideration Western Canada, especially the Canadian Rockies, Banff, Lake Louise, Jasper National Park, Waterton Lakes. I am sure you will agree nothing compares with the grandeur and majesty of such mountain peaks as Cascade, Mt. Rundle, Sulphur Mt., Nordquay and many others.

I made this trip with my family summer before last and it is still quite fresh in my memory. Of course, there was an added thrill for me to revisit places like Calgary and Edmonton where I spent the first years of my life.

Calgary's "Stampede" and Wild West Round-up in mid-July is an annual sell-out and draws the finest riding and roping talent in North America.

In expanding Edmonton we spent several days with Charley Dyer, Lufkin's genial Canadian Division Manager. Next to the inspiring and majestic Rockies, I believe those hundreds of Lufkin Geared Pumping Units were among the highlights. Saw them at Redwater, Leduc, Woodbend, Steller, Turner Valley—everywhere.

Here Lufkin is playing an important role in Canada's tremendous new oil industry. Use of our products by concerns like American Petroleum, Imperial Oil, Texas Co., etc., is helping bring new wealth to this great frontier tcountry.

Should all this enthusiasm result in your visiting the Maple Leaf country north of the border, and should you find yourself in Edmonton in need of travel assistance, the friendly and courteous bunch handling our Edmonton office will gladly lend a hand.

Best of luck to you, wherever your vacation trails may lead!

Vic Fawcett

Lane-Wells Adds New Offices

The increasing development of two widely separated oil fields has prompted the opening of two new offices, officials of Lane-Wells Company announced recently.

The first office which opened in late May is under the direction of the Lane-Wells Canadian Company, an affiliate of the American concern. To be established in Swift Current, Saskatchewan, this office will serve Lloydminster on the Northwestern Saskatchewan-Alberta border, and the Coleville area in the Southwest. This is the area that has been considered one of the foremost untapped regions in West-Central Canada.

The second location is in Henderson, Kentucky, in the Mid-Continent Division. This office will serve Southern Kentucky. Darrell E. Hout has been named Station Superintendent.

Above is an artist's conception of the new quarters of Western Geophysicial Company of America, now in the course of construction at 923-931 La Brea, in Los Angeles. The building which is scheduled for completion sometime early in September, is designed to provide larger administrative and operational facilities for the rapidly expanding interests of the firm and its affiliate, Western Geophysical International.

It will include a modern research laboratory for the development of instruments and techniques, and a mechanical section for the construction of shot-hole drilling units and other heavy equipment use in seismograph work.

Western Geophysical, according to Henry Salvatori, president, now has 53 field crews in operation in the United States, Canada, and other parts of the world, and has division offices in Shreveport, La., Midland, Texas; Casper, Wyoming; and Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Field Development

Madera County Wildcat Begins

Lowry R. Lytle of Los Angeles has commenced an interesting gas test in the Moffat area of Madera County. Derrick for the well, Strathearn No. 1, stands on the southwest corner of Sec. 31-11s-15e or about 2000 ft. northeast of production in the main field. Lytle holds an 8700-acre lease block on the northeast border of the field, adjacent to land controlled by Trico Oil & Gas, Natural Gas Corporation and Harry Magee. The project is set up to look at the Miocene, Eocene and Cretaceous in a scheduled drilling journey to around 4500 ft. The Moffat area is midway between fields at Gill Ranch and Chowchilla, but it has not been too strenuously developed due to a lack of adequate transportation facilities. It is believed generally that larger outlets for gas production will be provided in the not too distant future. The Coast-Stanpac pipeline runs east of Moffat and the Pacific Gas & Electric carrier about 14 miles to the west. Gas produced in the area at present goes to Mendota, Firebaugh and other communities in the region. In addition to normal consumption the gas is used as fuel for the numerous dehydrating plants in that part of the state. Northeast of Firebaugh Sunray Oil Corporation has location made for its Chowchilla Farms No. 1 on Sec. 23-11s-14e. On Sec. 17-10s-14e at Chowchilla, Chowchilla Gas Company is preparing to redrill its No. 3, which currently is down 2923 ft.

Santa Clara Well Flowing

Southern California Petroleum Corporation has recompleted flowing its Newhall Land & Farming No. 1 well in the Santa Clara sector northwest of the Newhall-Potrero field. It is not possible at this writing to accurately evaluate the yield, but it gives every sign of being highly satisfactory. Drill site is on a 1260-acre block in which SCPC shares interest with General Petroleum. The well was originally finished last July as a new field discovery at a total depth of 9022 ft. Some months ago, the operator decided to take the project on down, a move which brought the hole down to 9972 ft. and evidently a wise move from a production standpoint, as shown in the performance of the deepened well so far.

SCPC continues to chalk up field successes in Texas. The company announced that in conjunction with Mohawk Petroleum Corporation it has added two new wells on their recent joint acquisition of the Harper lease in the Cree-Sykes field, Runnels County. No. 11 well was finished as a dual zone producer flowing 370 barrels from the lower zone and 160 barrels a day from the upper formation. No. 13 came in from the upper sand only and flowing naturally 117 barrels daily through a 12/64-inch choke. The combination of interests is all set to drill additional wells.

Camden Well Proved Duster

Palmer-Stendel Oil Corporation's Quandt No. 1, a deep test of the Eocene in the Camden field of Fresno has been abandoned at 7345 ft. Only two ft. of oil sand was penetrated in the main zone and it was not regarded as commercial. The Camden field was opened up in June, 1951, by Elmer C. von Glahn. Since then 11 wells have been punched down in the sector, but only five showed a disposition to produce. Production comes from extremely thin sand measures of from 5 to 9 ft. in thickness. In the nearby Carruthers area, Tide Water Associated Oil Company's Hill No. 5-10 wildcat on Sec. 10-16s-20e is drilling at 5899 ft. At Helm, the Coast Gibson Oil Operations' Five Point No. 1 extension test on Sec. 2-17s-17e last was reported digging at 7880 ft.

Plum Canyon Wildcat Stops

Drilling has come to at least a temporary halt at 7055 ft. in Benz No. 1 wildcat well undertaken by Ernest T. Wix on Sec. 8-4n-15w in the Solemint sector near Plum Canyon, Los Angeles County. No showings were reported and before drilling was suspended electric log was run and sidewall samples taken. The project was drilled originally to 3470 ft. by Sun Valley Oil Company, Inc., and abandoned December, 1949.

Tejon Ranch Try Using Cable Tools

Cable tools are being used to carry on down Reserve Oil & Gas Company's No. 78A-33 well on Sec. 33-11n-19w on the Tejon Ranch, Kern County. The well is primarily interested in finding production in a surmised low-pressure sand between 1500 and 1600 ft. The well was drilled to approximately 300 ft. with regular rotary outfit and the change made to avoid possible sealing off the objective formation.

Castaic Hills Test Sets Pipe

Casing has been run, landed and cemented at 5775 ft. in Indian Oil Company's Ament-Dunn No. 5 wildcat on Sec. 36-5n-17w in Castaic Hills. K. L. Kellogg & Sons, contractors, have drilled the well to a present bottom at 5925 ft.

Los Angeles Basin

Lake Elsinore Wildcat Drills

Lake Elsinore, now brimful of water due to the rainy winter season, is providing a backdrop for a new wildcat venture undertaken by Anne Arnold. The well, Conklin-Walker No. 1 on Sec. 18-6s-4w, Riverside County, at this writing was making hole at an inconclusive depth.

West Newport Test Working

Petrie Drilling Company, contractor, has heavier equipment at location on Sec. 13-6s-11w to carry on down from present depth of 4950 ft. Pacific Supply Cooperative's Mills No. 1 at West Newport, Orange County. The well probably will not be content until going down to at least 7000 ft. for a look at the Main zone. Pacific Supply is drilling at a depth yet inconclusive with its Surf No. 2 on the section. Canon Drilling Company of Beverly Hills has completed its Canon No. 3 on Sec. 13 at a redrilled depth of 4556 ft. for 135 barrels of 22 gravity oil a day. The first time down the well went to 4938 ft. On Sec. 21-6s-10w, W. G. Goodrich has started his No. 1 in the vicinity of 17th and Pomona streets.

Hasley Test Drills Ahead

Contractor K. L. Kellogg & Sons is moving ahead with the drill at 5000 ft. with Ohio Oil Company's Douglas No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 4-4n-17w in Hasley Canyon, Los Angeles County.

Buena Park Test Barren

Efforts of The Texas Company to add new oil supplies in the Buena Park area of Orange County were of no avail for its City of Fullerton No. 1 has been given up at a dry and barren depth of 10,020 ft. Operations were carried forward on Sec. 36-3s-11w.

Playa Del Rey Wildcat Digs

Within earshot of the booming surf in the Playa Del Rey area of Los Angeles County, Bolsa Chica Oil Corporation is redrilling its Kidson No. 1-1 wildcat at a depth below 5700 ft. Santa Fe Drilling Company, contractor, is putting the well down on Sec. 22-2s-15w near the Pacific Electric right-of-way and Lincoln boulevard.

Palmdale Try Working

Near the town of Palmdale in Antelope Valley, teeming with antelope in California's early days, J. E. Willette is working with his Chief Paduke No. 1 exploratory well on Sec. 24-5n-11w. The venture is in the no dope category, but drilling apparently has reached about 1200 ft.

Sunset Beach Wildcat Digs

Not far from the intersection of Los Patos and Algonquin streets at Sunset Beach in Orange County, Algonquin Oil Company's No. 2 test on Sec. 29-5s-11w is drilling steadily ahead at 4125 ft. Atlantic Oil Company is contract driller.

Aliso Canyon Test Spudding

About to spud is Union Oil's Porter-Sesnon No. 1 test on Sec. 4-2n-16w at Aliso Canyon, Los Angeles County. East of the Montebello field, Felix Mallon has cellar for his Castle No. 1 test on Sec. 31-1s-11w.

Athens Field Adds Producer

In the Athens-Rosecrans field, E. W. Pauley has completed his SRG Comm. No. 1 on Sec. 12-3s-14w at a plugged depth of 8906 ft. on the redrill to 8945 ft. for 70 barrels of 36 gravity oil a day. Original bottom is 9347 ft. Pauley's San Cayetano Land & Exploration Company No. 1 on the section is drilling at 3800 ft. Terminal Drilling Company has finaled its Pacific No. 2 on Sec. 18-3s-13w at 4304 ft. for an estimated 50 barrels a day.

Brea-Olinda Adds Production

Brea Canyon Oil Company's No. 63 on Sec. 2-3s-10w in the Brea-Olinda field, Orange County, is in from 1530 ft. for 20 barrels daily. General Petroleum's Tonner No. 26 on Sec. 6-3s-9w is redrilling at 1999 ft. It went first to 5162 ft. and then plugged back to 475 ft., set whipstock and initiated redrilling operations. Shell Oil has no less than seven drilling jobs at different stages in the field.

Federal Oil & Gas Company's Radium No. 4 in the 99 Oaks Field. K. L. Kellogg and Sons, drilling contractor. Left to right: G. H. Trettem, derrick; W. J. Garrett, driller; K. L. Fine, cathead; C. E. Spencer, driller; F. La Bass, lead tong and H. F. Simmons.

Beach Well Plans Redrill

George C. Atha & Associates are preparing to redrill to the B zone with Cammoil No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 13-6s-11w near Huntington Beach. The job at present is down 4920 ft. Solano Oil Company's Solano No. 2 test on Sec. 12-6s-11w at West Newport is making hole at 4600 ft. In the West Coyote area, Derby Oil & Gas Company is making hole at 5535 ft. with Butch No. 1 on Sec. 24-3s-11w.

JENSEN Pumping Units are available in 12 sizes

Whether your production is from a shallow sand or a deep test, there's a Jensen Unit to do the job better and more profitably.

There are 12 different sizes, and 22 different gear ratios. On the new models you can change from single to double reduction, or double to single, quickly, right in the field. And it's done without disturbing the basic gear element.

To get the most profit from ANY well, install Jensen. Write today or see your local Jensen dealer.

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Towsley Canyon Wildcat Digging

Santa Paula Drilling Company is the contractor on Keystone Oil Development Company's no dope being drilled at Towsley Canyon. The well is tagged Hammon No. 3 and it is drilling below 800 ft. on Sec. 8-3n-16w. In Bouquet Canyon, Wells Drilling Company is making hole ahead at 4020 ft. with Enterprise Oil's Puckett No. 1 test on Sec. 35-5n-15w.

Long Beach Seeking Gas

The City of Long Beach will soon accept bids for the delivery of 10 to 30,000,000 cubic ft. of gas daily for its storage system. The purchase of additional gas is part of a program designed to assure Long Beach enough fuel to adequately heat its homes during the coldest weather. Need for a source outside of Long Beach for gas apparently resulted from a natural decline of the upland oil wells and restriction of high ratio gas wells in the harbor.

Tinaquaic Test Quits

Tide Water Associated Oil Company's Laguna No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 4-8n-31w in the Tinaquaic Rancho area of Santa Barbara County has been abandoned at 6647 ft. Near Los Olivos, Laguna Consolidated Oil Company has pulled out of its No. 1 test on Sec. 18-7n-30w at 4430 ft.

Sisquoc Test Drilling Ahead

Honolulu Oil Corporation's Honolulu-Sunray-Sisquoc No. 1 exploratory well on Sec. 5-9n-31w in the Sisquoc area continues to drill ahead at 1700 ft. under the supervision of Tine Gaiser. The company is about to drill its Efromson No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 19-8n-29w in Figueroa Mountains.

Devils Canyon Venture Works

Terminal Drilling Company is drilling ahead at 375 ft. with Continental Oil's McBurney-USL No. 1 prospect job on Sec. 23-5n-18w in Devils Canyon, Ventura County. T. & T. Drilling Company at the same time is making hole at 6345 ft. with Crestmont Oil's Holser No. 6 on Sec. 14-4n-18w at Holser Canyon.

The Fox Oil Company of Los Angeles, has adapted this White 3000 Motor truck to provide a more efficient "one stop" delivery service. By utilizing the White 3000's new method of weight distribution, Mr. W. H. Fox found that he could carry 1000 gallons of bulk oil in 7 compartments well forward—an impossibility on conventional trucks of similar wheelbase. A spacious flat bed behind the bulk compartments handles enough package goods to supply daily needs so that this White 3000 can service between six and twelve retail stations every day. The double-purpose body, built by the American Body Works, is equipped with a power tail gate.

Leo H. Janney of Intermountain Associates, Inc., reported that his company is making headquarters at 401 South Main Street, Las Vegas, Nev. The company is interested in a well drilling in the Whitney area of Nevada.

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Vernalis Try Works

Union Oil Company has just spudded its Schnabel No. 36-8 wildcat well on Sec. 8-4s-6e in the Vernalis area of San Joaquin County. The drill site is about five miles southwest of production in the Vernalis gas field, where Standard holds interest in substance. In Stanislaus County, Shell Oil Company has not yet spudded its Elfers No. 36X-28 test on Sec. 28-5s-7e near Patterson.

Solvang Test Making Ready

Approaching spudding time is Shell Oil Company's Mitchell No. 1 wildcat well near Solvang in Santa Ynez Valley, Santa Barbara County. The project is located in a region which was settled originally by enterprising Danish immigrants, who have created a veritable Paradise in that part of Santa Barbara County.

Mattole Valley Venture Drills

According to the latest information, Petroly Oil Company's Petroly No. 1 on Sec. 6-2s-2w in the Mattole Valley area of Humboldt County continues to drill ahead at a depth approximating 1200 ft. Probable objective sand is around 2000 ft. Interest in the area is attested by the fact that several large operating organizations hold land there, including The Texas Company, Continental Oil and Standard of California. A well drilled in the area some years ago was credited with showings of high gravity oil. West Coast Oil Corporation of Santa Barbara holds ground in the vicinity of the wildcat and embracing the site of a test put down by the Cape Mendocino Oil Company, which found oil shows around 1950 ft. Mechanical difficulties were reported to have put this test to an untimely end.

Merced County Wildcat Quits

Shell Oil Company has pulled out of its Bliss No. 47X-19 wildcat venture near the town of Athlone, Sec. 19-9s-15e, Merced County. The project was drilled to a total depth of 5493 ft. and on the way down evidently found nothing to cause excitement in any direction.

Drakes Bay Test Drills

No great distance from San Francisco in the Drakes Bay area of Marin County, Standard of California's Robson No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 33-2n-8w is continuing to make hole ahead below 1250 ft. Location is between Bolinas and San Rafael and northeast of a previous and unsuccessful test. L. M. Lockhart undertook the earlier venture and called a halt to drilling in November, 1947, after carrying the hole to 5123 ft. Showings were reported at 1750 and 2250 ft. The next chapter in the history of the wildcat was contributed by Standard which took over the well and drilled on down to 6587 ft. before viewing further work as hopeless. Geological information gathered by the project probably may have influenced the current well being drilled under the Standard banner.

La Honda Try Ready

All set to start the drill is Jergins Oil Company with its YMCA No. 2 wildcat on Sec. 26-7s-4w at La Honda, San Mateo County. It is a short distance north and west of the No. 1, which gave up the hunt two years ago at 2510 ft. Standard's wildcat on Sec. 11-6s-5w at Half Moon Bay is in the preliminary stages. The well is known as Standard-Richfield-Cafferata & Pimental No. 1.

Sacramento County Find

Of superlative importance is Standard of California's new gas discovery in Sacramento County which resulted from the drilling of the company's Simms Comm. No. 1 wildcat to 7000 ft. The well, on Sec. 19-7n-5e, was shut in shortly after completion at 7000 ft. and ensuing test runs. These trials unofficially are believed to have reacted with extraordinary vigor. However, a company spokesman, reporting on a single test run, said it showed 3,717,000 cubic ft. of gas daily through a quarter-inch choke. At any rate, Standard has uncorked natural gas in interesting quantities. The find was made near the town of Freeport and eight miles from the city of Sacramento. It appears to be the first well chalked up on the east side of the Sacramento River. The closest producing field is Rio Vista, 25 miles away on the west side of the river. Contract driller was Brown Drilling Company of Long Beach. The well probably will re-

Atlantic Oil Company's Doyle No. 1 in the 99 Oaks Field. Ben Owens drilling contractor. Left to right: G. B. Ray, lead tong; Homer Lemons, driller; T. E. Turentine, cathead; H. L. Clymer, derrickman, Paul Curtis, racker and Buck Fish, pusher.

main shut in until proper pipeline facilities are available in the form of a line to link with Pacific Gas and Electric Company's major trunk line from the Rio Vista field. Success of the well in poking into new gas sands marks the climax to an enduring effort to promote a new field in Sacramento Valley. Standard's work was noticed by other companies and as was expected the area some months ago was the scene of a healthy leasing campaign. In addition to Standard, Union, Brazos, Shell and Humble and several other companies are represented in the area with property of consequence.

Contra Costa Wildcat Begins

Southeast of the Rio Vista field, Shell Oil Company has commenced operations with its Webb Tract No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 34-3n-3e, Contra Costa County. The company drilled a slim hole in the area and information gathered from this job was a factor in motivating the current effort. Two miles northwest of the Shell drill site, Standard of California owns gas production on the Jordan lease on Bradford Island.

Redding Try Resumes

In vicinity of the town of Redding, Shasta County, E. D. Berryman is ready to resume operations with his Stillwater Plain No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 35-31n-4w. Depth last reported was 460 ft.

Sutter Basin Wildcat Drills

With Bell & Burden, contractors, Seaboard Oil Company's Crawford No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 32-13n-2e in the Sutter Basin of Sutter County is drilling at 3625 ft. The lease takes in more than 1000 acres. In the Orland area of Tehama County, George T. Cameron's Orland Comm. No. 4-1 test on Sec. 19-23n-2w is ready to punch down.

Torrey Canyon Followup Drills

Union Oil Company is making hole below 2250 feet with its followup well to its recent exciting discovery in the Torrey Canyon area, Ventura County. The current well, Torrey No. 84 on Sec. 5-3n-18w, is 660 ft. northeast of the finder on 30,000 acres owned in fee by Union. Loffland Bros. are drilling contractors. Two and one-half miles southeast the company's Simi No. 17 on Sec. 3-3n-18w is working at an inconclusive stage. This is also a Loffland job.

Santa Maria Test Drilling

In the Santa Maria area, Western Gulf Oil Company's Careaga No. 1 test on Sec. 7-8n-33w last was reported digging at 6375 ft. At Bradley Canyon, General Petroleum is making hole at 7390 ft. with its Houk No. 14-9 on Sec. 9-9n-33w. Jeff Dye Drilling Company has started its Capitan No. 1 wildcat on Sec. 34-5n-30w at Capitan, and British American Oil Producing its wildcat called British American-Honolulu Rancho Suey C No. 1 on Sec. 5-10n-32w at Tepusquet.

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Husky over-all construction and simple operation make Crown Slip Type Bowen Releasing and Circulating Sockets the fishing tools to use wherever it is possible to engage a fish externally. Through the installation of proper undersize parts, Bowen Sockets can be adapted to engage and pack off any smaller sizes. Their presence in the string insures the operator of the ability to engage and pull on the fish and to release from the fish at will. Their sturdy design enables them to withstand all pulling, torsional and jarring strains.

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San Joaquin Valley

Santiago Try Digs

Using cable tools at present, Blue Ridge Oil Company's Blue Ridge No. 2 wildcat test on Sec. 14-10n-23w in the Santiago Creek region of Kern County is down around 500 ft. At Mount Poso, Bradford Bishop has location made for Murdoch No. 1-1, a test on Sec. 34-27s-28e.

Paloma Deep Test Drilling

Ohio Oil Company's exceptional deep test of the Paloma field is drilling ahead at 13,650 ft. The well is slated to be carried to basement rock which, in this part of Kern County, is not anticipated before 20,000 ft. A number of other companies share financially in the project after a depth of 14,500 ft. has been reached.

Independent Changes Name

Independent Exploration Company of Bakersfield, which has drilling jobs going at Santos Creek, Ant Hill and many other areas in the state, has changed its official banner. Effective last June 1, the name was changed to Intex Oil Corporation. The company is planning to issue additional common shares and is preparing filings with the SEC covering the new shares. There are at present 868,950 common shares of 33 1/3 cents par value listed on the Los Angeles and San Francisco Stock Exchanges.

Terra Bella Wildcat Spuds

Seven miles south of the town of Porterville in Tulare County, Norwood Oil Company has spudded and is drilling toward objective with its Gardner No. 5 wildcat on Sec. 35-22s-27e. Location is northeast of Tres Carlos Exploration Company's abandoned Gardner No. 4B explorer, which went to 1701 ft. Casing was cemented near 1000 ft., but the project on test responded with less than commercial vigor and consequently was given up. It appears that the closest production to the current try is a dozen miles south in the Jasmine field.

Hanford Test Takes Last Bow

Harry S. Sankey's wildcat well in the Hanford area of Kings County was bowed out at an unproductive level of 6220 ft. The venture was drilled on Sec. 6-19s-23e and was tagged Rockhold No. 1. Nothing of interest was reported on the way down.

Panorama Hills Wildcat Slated

More than 1000 acres of prospect ground has been acquired by George Terry Drilling Company and Associates in the Panorama Hills area of San Luis Obispo County. Indications are that in the next week or two, a wildcat well will start work on Sec. 7-31s-21e on the property. Terry plans to use a big butane-powered outfit and to explore to no less than 6000 ft. Western Gulf tried its drilling luck in the area some years ago and sands were encountered, but on test they proved too tight to produce. An earlier well drilled in 1936 also was credited with showings, but not of the commercial variety.

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Cuyama Valley Marks Birthday

Just about four years ago Charlie Jones and Frank Morgan pridefully shook hands and agreed that there was no music sweeter this side of heaven than the melodious gurgle of crude oil flowing to tanks from Richfield Oil Corporation's first well in Cuyama Valley.

The first Richfield well to click in the valley was completed June 13, 1948 and the second only five days later.

Jones, president, and Morgan, vice president and manager of exploration, for 10 years or more, viewed with harmonious conviction that Cuyama Valley would prove ultimately a great producing area.

Although about 12 wells already had tested the Cuyama area with inconsequential results, Richfield opened geological work in the valley in February, 1942.

Richfield's first well, which surprised almost the entire California production industry and caused many a geologist to start talking to himself, was called Russell No. 28-5 and was on the Russell Ranch. It came in from 3360 ft. for 500 barrels of 38.3 gravity oil daily.

The second well, Anderson-Colgrove No. 37-30 was finaled June 18. It flowed at the rate of 4000 barrels a day of 32.8 gravity oil from 3022 ft. Location is two and a quarter miles northwest of the initial producer.

Jacalitos Test Digs

Approximately eight miles west of production in the Jacalitos field of Fresno County, Wood-Callahan Oil Company of Long Beach is drilling at 1240 ft. with its Sandeson No. 28-1 wildcat on Sec. 28-21s-14e.

Orcutt Test Digging Deeper

In the old Orcutt field in Santa Barbara County, Union Oil is drilling its third test for production deeper than relatively shallow zones already opened. The well, Dome No. 18 on Sec. 24-9n-34w, is drilling at 4880 ft. Santa Fe Drilling Company is doing the work.

Moorpark is Hot Spot

The hot spot of the moment, and one which is likely to grow hotter as summer lengthens into fall, is the Camarillo, Simi, Santa Paula, Oxnard quadrangle, of which Moorpark seems to be about the geographical hub. Two or three developments of the last 60 days have added substantially to an interest which already was keen, with the result that big operators are out for bear in that district.

The excitement may have been touched off when Standard found Repetto production in its Pidduck No. 1 wildcat, a mile up Santa Clara River from its West Montalvo field. Again, it may have been Union Oil's Torrey No. 83 exploratory hole in the center of the Torrey Canyon field, which started the fireworks with its 1600 feet of Sespe formation and 800 barrels a day production.

Or it may have been Ohio Oil's Richardson No. 1 outpost at the southwest corner of South Mountain, which shoved the producing area out half a mile for substantial production in the Sespe. Whatever the cause may have been, it was sufficient to start leaders in the industry to searching for new reserves in Ventura County, which already is famous for its Ventura Avenue and San Miguelito fields.

One might almost say that the present play takes off from a point southeast of the town of Oxnard. Actually it starts at the Livingston area of the Oxnard field, which is along Fifth Street, between Oxnard and Camarillo. Unofficially Standard is reported to be preparing to drill a super-deep exploratory hole there, before many weeks, in territory where there are many shallow producers. It is a well known fact that for months Standard, The Texas Company, Shell and several other large operators have been picking up substantial blocks of land all around Oxnard—at least on three sides of it.

But more recently Richfield, Continental, Pacific Western and Union have taken chips in the game and have been reported as leasing southwest and northeast from the old shallow Conejo field into which the Camarillo Rancho reaches on both sides of the State highway. One operator of shallow wells at Conejo reports having been offered $10 an acre bonus to put his lease in with those which have been acquired by one of the major companies. Continental and Union admit that they have been picking up a few leases here and there, in that vicinity, but do not string along with the idea that there is anything unusual in that procedure. Oxnard, Santa Paula, Simi and Camarillo almost form the four points of a cross, and oil has been found at all four points, which makes it seem rather logical that other fields might be uncovered in the middle ground.

As a matter of fact this looks like a play off to the south from Santa Clara River, along which petroleum already has been found all the way from West Montalvo to Castaic Hills. Actually the territory now under careful scrutiny might be an ancient embayment such as was found at Santa Maria, Orcutt and Lompoc. It could extend from the McGrath wells at West Montalvo over to the mountains that flank Santa Paula and Fillmore.

Since completing its spectacular Torrey No. 83 producer in the Torrey Canyon field, which is no great distance from Moorpark, where quite a number of important operators have drilled wildcats in former years, Union Oil has started Torrey No. 84, one location from No. 83, admittedly as at least a 10,000-foot job. Two miles to the east it has started Simi No. 17. It is not believed that this is on the Torrey Canyon structure, but geologists say Sespe might be found there.

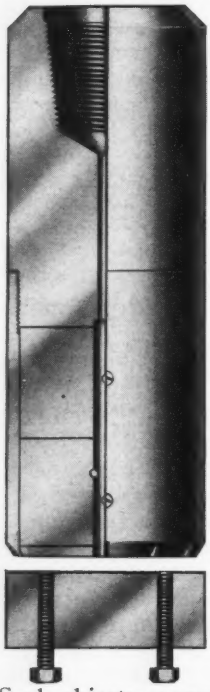
Since Torrey No. 83 was completed General Petroleum, which some time ago unsuccessfully explored Camulos Ranch at Piru, has been drilling two wells in the upper regions of the quadrangle under discussion. Its Hill-Converse No. 1, on Sec. 27, 3-21 and classified as being in the West Mountain district, is actually about two and one-half miles southwest of Santa Paula. The other well, SPS No. 1 is listed as being in the Saticoy district, but it is in the Santa Clara River bed, one and one-quarter miles southwest of the Hill-Converse No. 1. The SPS No. 1 is slated to be the deeper of the two.

In Piru Canyon, Pacific Western is deepening its Temescal No. 3 from the Modelo zone to what it expects might prove to be the Sespe formation. This project is one mile from Piru. Reaching eastward from Piru and Simi are half a dozen other wells which are seeking new and deeper horizons. Among them is Harry Long's new drilling job down in the Santa Clara River bed, offsetting The Texas Company's Elkins lease at Bardsdale, to say nothing of Union's Odeen No. 1 wildcat on Pico Anticline, now standing suspended at about 10,000 feet.

Petroleum Dictionary Issued

Just off the press is an interesting book, entitled, "Illustrated Petroleum Dictionary & Products Manual," published by the Petroleum Educational Institute of Los Angeles. This volume has over 500 copiously illustrated pages of exposition, designed especially for the edification and enlightenment of those who should have an understanding of petroleum processes and products, but lack the fundamental training or education through which such knowledge is ordinarily acquired. Most of the basic information to be found in this product encyclopedia has been accumulated by the Institute over the 16 years or so that it has been conducting home study courses in fuels and lubricants, and publishing elementary literature on petroleum chemistry, diesel engineering, etc. It contains altogether over 6000 entries and 2000 sketches, and does not confine itself to the ordinary staccato sort of dictionary definition but expounds generously where it is felt that further elucidation is necessary. The book was primarily compiled to aid buyers, sellers, and users of petroleum products to a better understanding of their stock-in-trade, but it should find a ready market in many other quarters where familiarity with the diverse functions of petroleum derivatives and the related mechanics of their use is regarded as an essential of better business performance.

Bowen Kingston Fishing Magnets



Bowen Kingston Fishing Magnets are used to retrieve all types of small objects having magnetic attraction, such as bit cones, slips, milling cuttings, tong pins, hammers, etc. These odd-shaped undrillable objects gather at the bottom of the hole as a result of tool failures and milling jobs or are accidentally dropped down the hole. Such objects cannot be engaged in any conventional manner and in many instances can be engaged and retrieved only with magnetic attraction.

Construction

The illustration reveals the simple, compact structure of the Bowen Kingston Fishing Magnet. It consists essentially of a Body, a non-magnetic stainless steel Sleeve, and permanent Magnets. There are no moving parts. The Plate protects the Magnets from any damage that might result from physical contacts. All sizes of these tools are provided with a circulating hole large enough for all standard purposes.

The magnet elements are made of the most advanced magnetic alloy which is magnetized as an assembly and specially treated to insure axial lines of force at the pole faces. The power of the Bowen Kingston Fishing Magnet is concentrated at its engaging end. This avoids any attraction with the walls of the casing and assures unrestrained lowering into the well.

With proper care, the life of the Magnets can be prolonged indefinitely. Keepers are furnished with each Bowen Kingston Fishing Magnet to prevent magnetic dissipation while the tool is not in use. The magnetic attraction holds the Keeper in place and Cap Screws are provided to jack the Keeper off the Magnet.

Operation

Bowen Kingston Fishing Magnets can be run on wire lines or on pipe. Wire line operations have the advantage of speed and economy. Pipe operations have the great advantage of circulation which can be used to eliminate settlings above the fish and to loosen the fish.

Simply remove the Keeper, assemble the Magnet on the run-in string and lower it to bottom. Pull the Magnet to the surface, remove any fish, and rerun if necessary.

Maintenance

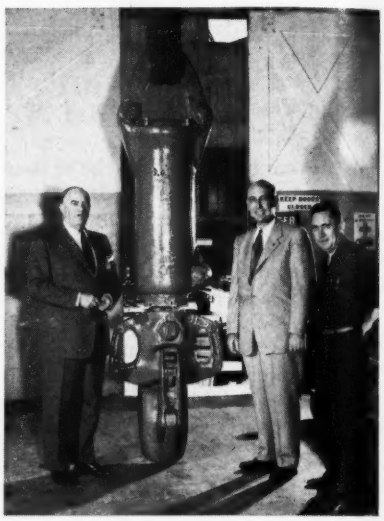
Bowen Kingston Fishing Magnets require the very minimum of maintenance. Simply wipe off the exterior, remove any congestion in the circulating hole, replace the Keeper and store for the next job.

Full information on Bowen Kingston Fishing Magnets can be obtained from the S. R. Bowen Company, Santa Fe Springs, California.

Byron Jackson Passes 1000th 125-Ton Hook Mark in Five Years

Byron Jackson Co., foremost in the design and manufacture of rotary drilling hooks, passed the 1000th mark in the series 4125 Triplex Hook. This Hook was introduced to the field in 1945. Its capacity is 125 tons with a 4:1 safety factor.

Byron Jackson Co. has, to date, produced in excess of 5000 Triplex Hooks, ranging in capacity of from 60 to 300 tons, and which have world wide acceptance.



Inspecting the 1001st Hook before shipment are from left to right, E. S. Dulin, President, B. A. Hilliard, Sales Manager of the Oil Tool and PB Divisions, and W. M. Burstall, Assistant Superintendent.

Other items of manufacture by Byron Jackson Co. are tongs, links, elevators, and power pipe handling equipment for drill pipe, casing and tubing.

Wheeler Ridge Test Drilling

Approximately one-half mile east and south of Richfield's Eocene discovery in the Wheeler Ridge area, Standard of California is drilling below 1000 ft. with its KCL-2 No. 356 test on Sec. 28-11n-20w. Immediately north of the drill site the company has a cluster of wells completed in the old shallow zone on Wheeler Ridge. None of these holes, however, was ever drilled deep enough to investigate the new sand of Eocene age. Richfield's followup job, KCL-D No. 76-29 on Sec. 29-11n-20w continues to make good time with the drill at a depth below 4500 ft.

Oil Well Supply Expands in California

The completion of an extensive program of facilities improvement and personnel appointments in the California Area, aimed at extending its supply activities to meet the increasing needs of the California oil industry, was announced recently by Donald S. Grubbs, California Area manager of U. S. Steel's Oil Well Supply Division.

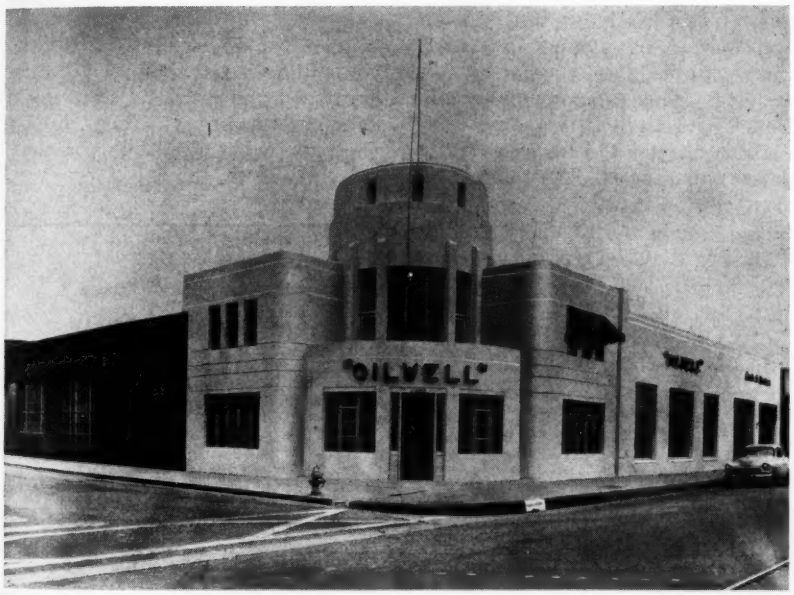
Citing California's vigorous drilling and production activity, Mr. Grubbs said the large-scale program has considerably expanded and accelerated "Oilwell's" supply and service operations on the West Coast.

Climaxed by the opening of a large new unit in the Vernon industrial area in which the headquarters offices of the California Area have been moved to spacious, modernized quarters, the program includes the establishment of a new field store, construction of a new building for a second store and the remodeling of two other stores.

The new address of the California Area headquarters is 4900 S. Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles. They formerly were located at 934 N. Alameda Street, Los Angeles. The offices occupy 5,600 square feet and are housed in a 54,000-square-foot structure which has been remodeled to accommodate large stocks of machinery and supplies for the oil industry and a big repair shop. The new facility, of brick and steel construction, is built on a two-acre plot, with a paved storage yard of more than 26,000 square feet. The shop building is equipped with an overhead crane which also services the storage yard.

The new "Oilwell" store has been opened at Castaic Junction in a newly completed building. James Doan, formerly manager of the Ventura store, is store manager. At Ventura a new building also has been constructed on Ventura Avenue and Nelson Harpold has been named manager. The Bakersfield store has been enlarged and improved and two members have been added to the sales staff, Arne Johnson and Amos Cooke. Store manager is Carl L. Schwab, Jr. In addition, the Long Beach store, whose manager is C. R. Malone, has been remodeled, and at the Taft store, Paul Paulsen has been added to the sales staff.

Further organizational changes in California include the appointments in the Area headquarters offices of R. T. Watkins as engineer, Eric Lemke as manager, drilling equipment sales, and John Brown, office manager. "Oilwell's" city sales staff in Los Angeles has also been expanded with the addition of Tom Hill and Norman Kirkland.

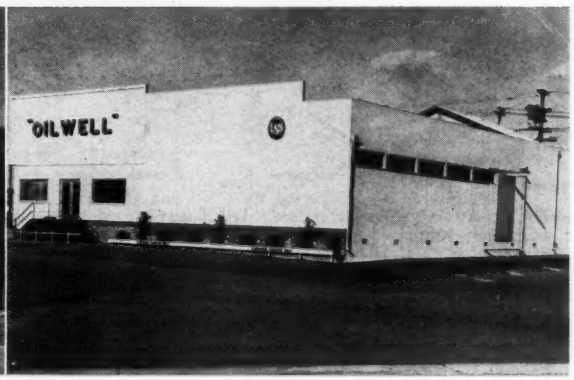


"Oilwell's" New California Area Headquarters

Ten Section Wildcat Digs

Kern County Land Company at last reports was drilling at 5610 ft. with its KCY No. 44-33 wildcat on Sec. 33-30s-26e, Kern County. Drill site is about three-fourths of a mile southeast of Shell Oil Company's Ten Section field. This well is the first wildcat in the history of Kern County Land Company drilled for its own account. However, the company has put down a number of wells on proved locations.

New "Oilwell" Store Building at Ventura, Calif.



"Oilwell" Modernizes, Expands Bakersfield Store.

THIS

LAUGH

OFF!!

I think I'll put the motion before the house, said the hula dancer, moving out onto the stage.

A successful "gold-digger" is one who makes you feel that she is taking dinner with you and not from you.

A woman finally found she could get a divorce from her husband because of his flat feet. His feet were in the wrong flat.

Mr. Jones, more than a little nearsighted, was doing his Christmas shopping early. At one toy counter he squeezed one doll after another and they all squeaked, "Mamma."

Then he squeezed a large doll, more attractive and life-like than the others, who suddenly shrieked, "Floorwalker!"

The G. I. had a flag tattooed on his chest. When visiting foreign lands he would stop the natives, open his blouse and shout: "American!"

In Japan, however, he followed his unique routine in the presence of a Geisha girl, who immediately went through the identical gestures, shouting, "Nipponese, Niponese!"

Rastus was coming home late at night and started up the stairs, but much to his dismay, one of the steps creaked, and as he hesitated, he heard his wife say, "Who dat?" He didn't answer, but waited a few seconds, and started up again. In two or three more steps, another one creaked. This time a male voice said, "Who dat?" This was too much for Rastus, and he called out, "Who dat say dat second 'Who dat'?"

Odd Sounds in Want Adds:

Lost—a $10 bill by a working girl, tied in a knot.

Los—A watch by a man with a cracked face.

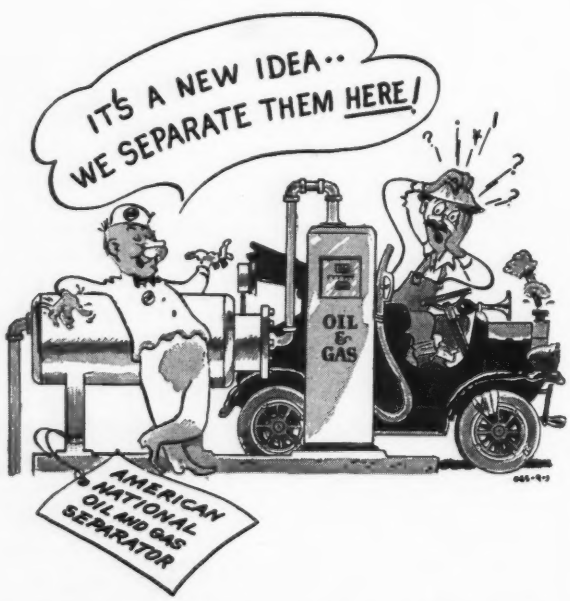
For Sale—A bulldog. Will eat anything. Very fond of children.

"Come darling, take this medicine. Your Daddy spent his last dollar for it."

Little sister gulped and took it. Later, she said: "Daddy, if you think you can afford it, I'd like to frow this up."

Professor of Botany: "This twig, you will notice, is composed of bark, hardwood and pith. Of course, you know what pith is. You, Lulu—you know what pith is, do you not?"

Lulu: "Yeth, thir!"



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